

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925

NUMBER 18

Reduced Cost to the Consumer

Through the economies and efficiencies of Improved Machinery is the ladder on which rich and poor together have advanced to a higher plane of living.

It may also be made the means of restoring the disturbed business equilibrium.

The Northrop Loom is the best tool to use. **Let's Talk It Over.**

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Plain bearings for the spinning frame cylinder drums did not satisfy the Lockwood Company, Waterville, Me. They were therefore replaced by Fafnir Ball Bearing Spinning Frame Boxes.



Fafnir Ball Bearing Spinning Frame Box, showing long inner ring, self-locking collar, two pressed steel dust caps, and retaining wire.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

Picker: beater and fan shafts.
Spinning frame: cylinder bearings.

Card: licker-in, main cylinder.

Slasher: large and small cylinders.

Loom: crank shaft and loose pulley.

Warper: measuring roll and cones.

Twister: cylinder bearings.
Cotton exhaustor: fan shaft bearings.

Hanger boxes, blower and fan boxes, and other transmission equipment.

From plain bearings to Fafnir —a change for the better

Now that the Lockwood Company, Waterville, Me., have changed over to Fafnir Ball Bearing Boxes for these spinning frames, it is no longer necessary for them to bother about oiling bearings every week as formerly. Furthermore, vibrating cylinder drums, overheated bearings, oil spattering on belts, floor and frames—all these annoying troubles, so common with plain bearings, are forever eliminated.

Fafnir Boxes are provided with pressed steel dust seals, so that dirt cannot get into the bearings. Neither can grease leak out. Fafnir Ball Bearings do not wear. They

run smooth and silent, making for steady drum operation and uninterrupted production.

Changing plain bearings over to Fafnir Boxes is a simple and inexpensive procedure. No alterations to the frame or cylinder drums are necessary. Write us for types, sizes and prices.

THE FAFNIR BEARING CO.

Makers of high grade ball bearings — the most complete line of types and sizes in America.

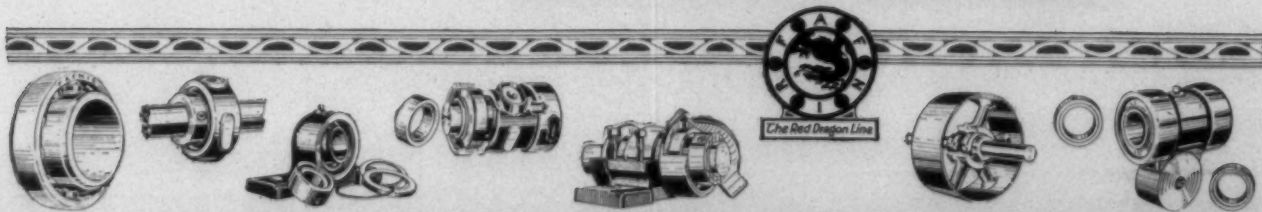
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FAFNIR

BALL BEARING
UNIT-ALIGNING
TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT



Whitin Machine Works

Whitinsville, Mass.

July 2, 1925

Dear Mr. Mill Man:

"We're short on salesmen, but long on Service." This statement made by one of our Northern salesmen certainly hit the nail on the head, and gave us a real slogan as well.

Mr. I. D. Wingo, although one of the newer members of our Service and Sales Department, has been doing his share in upbuilding the Whitin standard of service while traveling through the Southwestern States. He can be reached at 1214 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

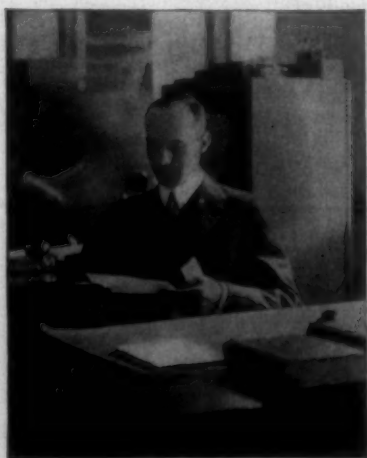
Knowing our aims and policies, he fully realizes how anxious we are to be of help to those who would get the maximum efficiency out of their textile machinery.

Having built textile machinery since 1831, it is natural for us to believe that in some cases we should be able to help. We have.

Let us prove to your satisfaction that our service is real!

Yours sincerely,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS



Mr. I. D. Wingo.

AT
YOUR
SERVICE

HOUGHTON



Blindfolded feeling belt.

It Is Always Desirable To Avoid Shock

Chas. E. Carpenter

THIS is true whether the shock be mental, physical, or mechanical.

"It's the shock that kills," is an old and true saying.

It is shock that causes excessive belt wear.

Originally, all leather belting was riveted at the laps.

The Houghton Research Staff was among the very first to ascertain that every time the rivets came in contact with the pulley, a shock which tended to drive the harder substance of the rivets through the softer substance of the leather, was exerted, and that rivets, instead of being a benefit to a belt, were a detriment. We believe that E. F. Houghton & Co. were about the very first concern in the United States to put in a substantial stock of unriveted leather belting.

But while the doing away with rivets decreased the wear of the belts at the lap, it is still the rule, rather than the exception, for belts to show the first wear at the laps. Further research was made to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, and it was found that with the ordinary so-called leather belting, the cement used was glue, which, while possessed of most admirable adhesive qualities, is lacking in suppleness and elasticity, and therefore the lap is usually more rigid than the other portions. This condition causes the coming in contact on the laps with the pulley to exert a

blow, although of less intensity than when the laps are riveted. Nevertheless, these rigid laps are being constantly pounded against the pulley, with the resulting early wear.

In considering leather belting quality, it is well to remember that a leather belt is made up of many pieces, and just as a chain is as strong as its weakest link, so a leather belt is as good as its poorest piece.

One of the many points of merit of VIM Leather Belting is its suppleness or flexibility of the lap.

In a test, the late Edgar Vaughn, of Edgar Vaughn & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, Eng., a belting expert, after being blindfolded failed to locate more than one out of five laps in any one belt, by the sense of touch.

Rigidity of laps is also largely responsible for the evil of belt creep.

The flexibility of VIM Leather Belt laps is due to using a cement made of cellulose, instead of glue, and a chemical solvent instead of water.

The perfection of the lap of VIM Leather Belting is merely one demonstration of the thoroughness with which the Houghton Research Staff has studied the requirements, one by one, of best belting, and then as each problem was solved, incorporated the solution into VIM Leather Belting.

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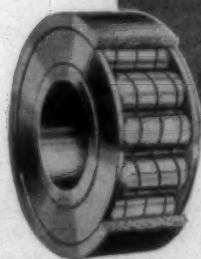
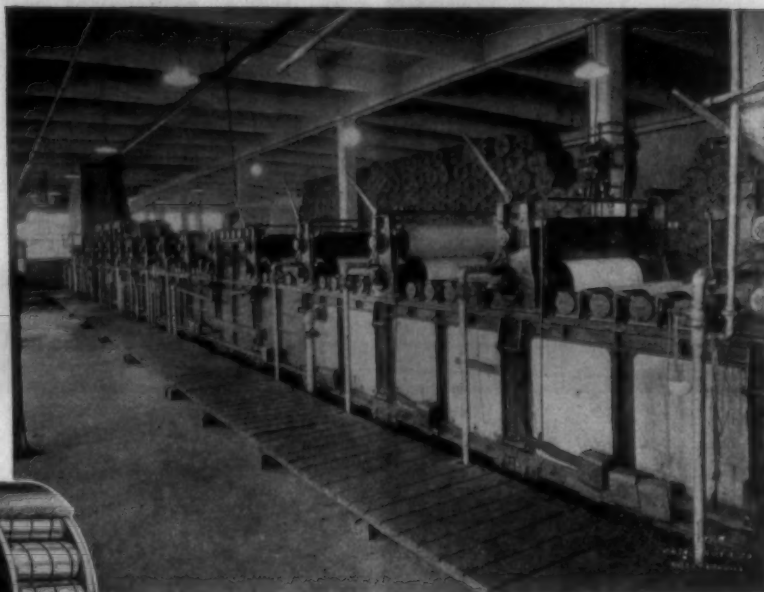
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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry



Hyatt bearing equipped mercerizer built by Smith, Drum & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., operating in the plant of The Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

16 hours per day for 4½ years without maintenance cost

IN 1920 the Dixie Mercerizing Company installed a big Smith, Drum & Company mercerizer in their Chattanooga, Tenn., mill. All top carrier rolls were equipped with Hyatt roller bearings.

This mercerizer has been operating regularly on a 16-hour daily schedule since its installation. Of the part played by the bearings, Mr. George West, Jr., Superintendent, said:

"We consider Hyatt bearings a great asset in mercerizer operation—in fact for carefree performance they are almost a necessity. We have positively no maintenance on our installation, there has been no oil waste or greasy yarn. The rolls turn smoothly and steadily, with the result that we have never had broken warp due to these rolls stick-

ing. They also save power. It was the successful performance of these bearings on the top rolls of our old machine that caused us to specify Hyatt bearings on the squeeze rolls and top and bottom carrier rolls (bottom rolls of acid tank and subsequent tanks excepted) of the new machine now on order."

The performance of Hyatt bearings in this mill is typical. Dependable, low-cost mercerizing is the result wherever they are installed. These modern bearings promote economical and reliable operation also in fulling mills, washers, dye pad rolls and other finishing machinery.

You can have these advantages by applying Hyatt bearings to your old machines and by specifying them on new equipment.

The Hyatt Textile Bulletin contains 50 pages of designs, photographs of installations and other information of value. A copy will be mailed on request.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

MATHIESON Chemicals

Aqua Ammonia for Textile Processing

In line with our increasing production and to better serve the trade, we are steadily expanding our distribution facilities on Aqua Ammonia.

Warehouse stocks are now established at the following points:

Atlanta, Ga.	Fort Smith, Ark.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	Knoxville, Tenn.	New York City
Buffalo, N. Y.	Lynchburg, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.
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Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.
Fairmont, W. Va.	Newark, N. J.	St. Louis, Mo.

As rapidly as the growing volume of business warrants, new stocks will be added at other distributing centers. Mathieson Aqua Ammonia, 26°, is furnished in standard 110-gallon drums and is a synthetic product of exceptional purity.

We solicit inquiries from all textile consumers and are prepared to meet the demands of the trade in every possible way. Write us fully of your Aqua Ammonia requirements and we will be glad to give quotations and full information regarding our product.

The **MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**
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Bicarbonate of Soda
Anhydrous Ammonia*



*Soda Ash ~ Bleaching Powder
Modified Virginia Soda
Aqua Ammonia*

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925

NUMBER 18

Seeing South Carolina Mills

By David Clark

HAVING a desire to visit the mills at Pacolet, Jonesville, Lockhart, etc., I tried to arrange for a trip through that section before going to the Asheville meeting of the Southern Textile Association and Walter Pratt agreed to meet me with his car at the Franklin Hotel in Spartanburg at 9 o'clock June 15th, but while I was away from Charlotte I was advised by letter that Walter could not fill the date, due to the fact that he had sold his famous "dressed up" Buick and his new closed car had not arrived.

Louis Thomason suggested that Fall Thomason, the Greenville representative of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., would be glad to make the trip with me, but later reported that Falls had just been over the territory that I wanted to visit and had greased them so thoroughly with Non-Fluid that it was useless to go back.

Despairing of securing a ride and having no car of my own available, I decided to go by train and left Charlotte at 7:15 a. m., July 16th.

I have two cars, but Mrs. Clark, accompanied by some friends, had gone to Knoxville, Tenn., in one of them and the other is in constant use carrying forms from our office to the printing plant and bringing them back.

On the way to Spartanburg, I began to notice the exceedingly large number of men wearing overalls and chambray shirts and I began to count them. At the station in Gaffney and until the train passed the city limits I counted thirty-two men in overalls and twenty-six wearing chambray shirts and practically the same number at the next two stations combined.

Whatever may be said about women not wearing cotton goods it does seem that men are wearing more than ever before and I wonder why the denim and chambray mills are being forced to curtail.

I changed trains at Spartanburg and reached Union at about 11 o'clock.

I immediately went to the Nicholson Banking & Trust Co. to see Emslie Nicholson, one of the best friends the Southern Textile Bulletin has ever had, but found that he was in Florida on a fishing trip.

I was glad, however, to find Shepherd Nicholson and he gave me a warm welcome and introduced me to the men in the bank.

After spending some time with him I inquired the way to the Union-Buffero Mills and Mr. Nicholson insisted in getting his car and taking me there and also made me promise to come back to his office and go to the Rotary Club meeting with him.

At the Union-Buffero Mills I was fortunate in finding H. B. Jennings, the vice-president and active manager, in his office and he laid aside everything and gave me his entire time until about 3 o'clock that afternoon.

After leaving college Mr. Jennings and his brother, David Jennings, now with J. P. Stevens & Co., in New York, entered the mill business on the practical side and gradually rose to the position of superintendent, after which he went to Fairmont and then to the Union-Buffero mills as vice-president and general manager and has been very successful. Although still a young man, he has 160,000 spindles under his management, which is a good size job under present conditions.

He has one of the most complete and efficient systems of reports that I have ever seen and they are handled so as not to be a burden upon the superintendents and overseers.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Jennings phoned Shep Nicholson that we would go direct to the Rotary Club lunch and would meet him.

Union has a very live Rotary Club of about thirty members and I found that J. Roy Fant, assistant treasurer of the Monarch Mills, was president. During the previous two years Emslie Nicholson was president.

After the Rotary Club meeting Mr. Jennings drove me to Buffalo, about ten miles distant, where the Union-Buffero Mills have their other plant.

The Buffalo plant was built by W. B. Smith Whaley while the company was under the management of Tom Duncan.

It is a remarkably fine building, as was the case with most Smith Whaley jobs, but there are also many evidences of the well known Smith Whaley extravagance. The office is a building with a marble fountain in the rotunda and cost far more than necessary. The present

management would prefer a less expensive but better arranged office.

At the Buffalo Mill I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time the superintendent, J. D. Jones. Mr. Jones was originally from Sumter, S. C., and after graduating from Clemson College entered the office of the Union-Buffero Mills at Union. Later he was sent to Buffalo as local manager, and as he soon demonstrated his ability and textile knowledge, he was made superintendent when J. V. McCombs resigned to accept a position at Tarboro, N. C.

I also met his assistant, N. Winwroth, who has had a remarkable experience. He is from Sweden and was formerly a sailor. Without any textile knowledge at all he entered a mill at Greenville, but he showed himself an apt student and became a second hand in carding. In such capacity he went to the Union-Buffero Mills but was soon advanced to carder and then to assistant superintendent.

I went through the Buffalo Mill, which is largely on coarse goods, including osnaburgs, and its efficiency of operation showed that Mr. Jennings has a good team in Messrs. Jones and Winwroth.

One thing that interested me very much was their unusual system of handling the waste.

Whereas most mills send their waste to a waste house located at some distance from the mill, the Buffalo Mill has built a waste house in the mill.

It is a two-story building with two rows of bins in the second floor. The baling press compartment runs on a track between and below the two rows of bins. When ready to bale the waste from any bin the compartment is moved to that bin and is filled through an opening in the floor and then it is moved back to the baling press and when in the proper position is compressed and the ties put on.

The advantage of this system is that the waste baling is done where it can be supervised instead of in an out-of-the-way building.

After spending about an hour at Buffalo Mr. Jennings drove me back to the Union-Buffero Mill in Union

and I went to the office of the superintendent, W. H. Gibson, Jr., where I was welcomed by Mr. Gibson and the outside overseer, S. R. Lybrand.

I spent some time with Mr. Gibson but declined his invitation to go through the mill because I knew he was very busy.

Mr. Gibson had just resigned as superintendent in order to become, on July 1st, superintendent and manager of the Cascade Mills at Mooresville, N. C., and was trying to get everything in the best of order before leaving. He realized that he did not have much time because he was to spend several days at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, of which he is chairman of the Board of Governors.

He is regarded as one of the most competent superintendents in the South and is especially strong on weaving.

At Mooresville he will be in charge of a fancy mill on silk and cotton mixtures, which is quite a different mill from the Union-Buffero, which is on print cloth and other plain fabrics.

When I was ready to leave Mr. Lybrand very kindly offered to drive me over to the Monarch Mill, where I found the superintendent, T. M. McNeil, in the office.

Mr. McNeil was formerly with the Olympia Mills at Columbia but has been superintendent of the Monarch Mills for a number of years and since his company acquired the Otteray he has also been made superintendent of that mill.

After a short while in the office we went through the mill, entering same at the cloth room, which is near the office.

After looking at the goods I remarked to Mr. McNeil that he certainly had a good carder. My opinion was based upon the cleanliness and appearance of the goods, for I have seldom seen goods made from middling cotton that were so clean and so free from specks.

I did not meet the carder but did meet the red-headed spinner, O. H. Nichols, and complimented him upon the manner in which his work was running.

There is not much to be said about a print cloth or sheeting mill, but Mr. McNeil certainly had the Monarch running good and everywhere it was exceedingly clean.

(Continued on Page 34)

Inexpensive Water Treatment in Textile Mills

THE textile manufacturer, be he concerned with spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, on any other process, has paid much attention to the quality of his principal raw materials and finished goods, but he has been almost indifferent in the matter of water supply provided a sufficient quantity of an ordinary "pure" water has been available. Especially is this true of the relatively smaller manufacturer. The desirability of using a completely softened water in the steam boiler or in general process as has the ultimate cost of using a normally hard water.

A normally good water supply contains calcium and magnesium salts in solution—picked up from the soil during the water collection,—and is rendered "hard" in character. Very few localities possess "soft" water. Hard water is costly if used for steam generation, and doubly so if employed in the ordinary textile-treatment processes. On evaporation in the boiler the water becomes progressively more concentrated in its salt content, and in a relatively short time scale begins to be deposited upon the boiler scale soon form, and the cost of steam-raising is considerably increased by reason of the lowered capacity of heating-transmission through the boiler plates and the necessity of firing more coal for a given steam output. Furthermore, relatively frequent and expensive stoppages for boiler-cleaning are imperative. Other salts in an untreated water lead eventually to corrosion of brass and gun-metal fittings in the boiler. The removal of the salts causing hardness in water by a suitable softening process en-

tirely prevents the incidence of scale or corrosion troubles.

When a hard water is used in any textile process involving the concomitant use of soap the results are even more costly than the case of its employment in steam boilers. The calcium and magnesium salts causing the hardness of the water react chemically with the soap used to form insoluble, sticky, metallic soaps, which, in addition to being useless for detergent purposes become attached to the fibres and are a nuisance in many of the operations subsequently performed upon the material. For every degree of hardness of water—and many waters average from ten to twenty degrees of hardness—a pound of soap or its equivalent is rendered useless by reaction with the hardness-forming salts present in a thousand gallons of water. From five to ten pounds of soap may be lost in effect by the use of a water normally considered cost only a penny or so per thousand in softening operations, which and gallons of water treated, are not performed. In these operations it is not even advisable to use water softened by processes which leave two or three pounds of soap per thousand gallons of water used, over and above that incurred when a water softened to "zero hardness" is available.

This necessarily brief account of the effects of using hard water either in the steam boiler of a mill or in textile-treatment operations may serve to bring home the costliness of using untreated water, and the question arises how to soften water preferably to zero hardness, with ease and economy. There are two methods available—the lime-soda

process and the zeolite, or base-exchange, addition of "boiler compounds" change, process I shall not consider to boiler water, a practice adopted in many small boiler installations, for, although several reliable makers supply products of some little value as contrasted with the many useless preparations, I am firmly convinced that the employment of boiler compounds in the absence of water-softening is of little value in the end.

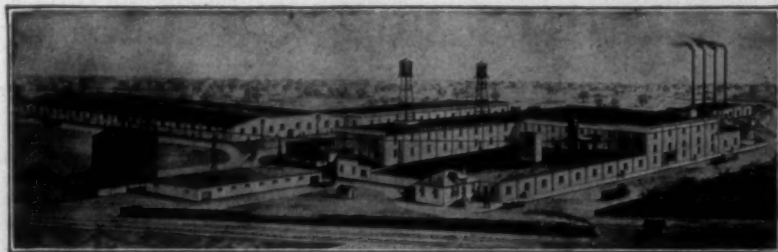
The lime-soda process consists in treating the water, the content of hardness-forming salts of which has been carefully ascertained by analysis, with the amount of a mixture of caustic lime and soda ash requisite for the complete precipitation of these calcium and magnesium salts. The precipitate formed is allowed to settle and, after filtration of the water if required, the latter is allowed to pass to the steam boiler, scouring plant, etc. Softening plants are now available in which the addition of the required amount of chemicals is made automatically, varying with the amount of water passing for treatment. Skilled attention is unnecessary and, provided sufficient time is allowed for settlement of the water, no scale-forming salts remain, with the exception of that quantity corresponding to the solubility of the precipitated carbonate of calcium in water. Here, however, lies the significant point which marks this method as inferior to the zeolite process, for the aforementioned solubility of carbonate of calcium represents a degree or two of hardness, especially taken in conjunction with the fact that exact precipitation of hardness-forming salts is not abso-

lutely sure. The zeolite method demands the addition of no chemicals to the water and leaves no carbonate of calcium in the water, re-Here the salts of calcium and magnesium in the water are converted ducing it, in fact, to zero hardness, by simple passage over a permanent bed of zeolite or base-exchanging material into sodium salts, which, although they remain in the water, have no scale-forming properties in the boiler nor capacity for reaction with soap used in washing operations. After a definite amount of water has been softened by simple flow over the base-exchanging material the latter becomes "spent," but is easily regenerated and made ready for immediate re-use by passing brine over it whilst it still remains in the softening apparatus. A short wash with water follows, and the the process of softening a further quantity of water may be resumed.

Within the limits of a short article the advantages and disadvantages of the two processes cannot be exhaustively considered, but the base-exchange method is much simpler in operation, demands no control, is sure in action even if the composition of the water changes suddenly, and, importance it lead to the production of zero-hardness water—that is, water with no scale-forming or soap-wasting constituents at all.

The cost of operation is far less than the amount which is saved by using soft water. The capital cost is relatively small and, with interest and general charges added, does not work out to more than a fraction of a penny per thousand gallons of water softened. Labor charges are

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



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We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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L. J. CASTLE, Charlotte, N. C.

small, too, so that the question of cost resolves itself into the cost of chemicals necessary. A practical example will serve to indicate this factor best. A certain water required in the lime-soda process of softening quantities of lime and soda which at present cost 0.3d. and 0.14d. respectively per thousand gallons treated. Salt required for the regeneration of the base-exchanging material in the second process cost, however, 1.5d. per thousand gallons of water softened. There is thus a considerable difference in cost for chemicals in favor of the lime-soda process.

Bearing the advantages of the second process in mind, especially the capacity to soften water to zero hardness, this difference in cost is often willingly paid. By the use of the newest form of base-exchanging material, made in a Lancashire works, the salt used is reduced to less than half the above figure, and approaches much more nearly that incurred in the lime-soda process. This new material has a much greater capacity for softening than the older products, and a ton of the sodium aluminosilicate, which is the new product referred to, will soften to zero hardness 44,000 gallons of water containing 10 parts of calcium oxide per 100,000 parts of water. Softening is rapid, and regeneration is much more rapid than in the case of the older materials. For a cost of a little over a penny per thousand gallons water can therefore be softened by the base-exchange process to zero hardness, in which condition it will form no scale in boilers, nor consume any soap in washing or scouring processes. No chemical control is necessary and there is nothing to go wrong. With the full realization of the costliness of untreated water and the simple and cheap means at hand for complete softening, no textile mill executive should fail to give the matter very earnest consideration.

—Manchester Guardian.

Philippine Islands Textile Trade

During May, both stock and indent business was poor partly on account of the elections and the early typhoons. The heavy holdings by dealers and falling American prices hurt business from importers' stocks, and the accumulation of stocks in some lines forced importers to quote new sacrifice prices. Indenting for special designs of prints for the rainy season demand showed a slight improvement in early June. Stocks of American grey sheetings are somewhat light but 5-yard goods from importers' stocks are still at 8.50 pesos (\$4.25) per 40-yard piece. Stocks of bleached sheetings are very heavy, demand is light, and competition is keen. Sales of American 36-inch, 68 by 72, 4¼ yard goods have been recorded at prices as low as 9 pesos (\$4.50) per 36-yard lengths, although in some well established markets, importers are holding out for 10.50 to 11 pesos (\$5.25 to \$5.50). On account of heavy stocks and uncertainty regarding the course of American prices, indenting is the preferred

method of doing business, most orders being given only to fill immediate requirements. Stocks of grey drills are more than sufficient although not burdensome; demand is only fair. In bleached drills, stocks of American goods are light but there is very little indenting on account of present prices while in English lines, stocks are adequate and demand poor. Stocks of colored drills are still heavy with a slight improved movement on account of early rains; but demand generally light with very little indenting reported. Stocks of American khakies fair and of English wigans sufficient with a good demand. Stocks of both light and heavy weight denims plentiful; these goods are moving slowly, and either selling at cost or sometimes slightly below; Japanese competition has been sharply felt, and there is practically no indenting.

Stocks of gingham in the 11-cent qualities are normal with a fair demand and light indenting. The market for the lower grades is quiet, and stocks of these goods are adequate. Chambray stocks are fair, and the demand is seasonally good. Some indenting has been reported, but high American prices are hampering this business. The demand for printed sateens continues inactive, and not much new business is expected in this line. Stocks of plain sateens are small, demand is good, and although few new orders are being placed those still outstanding are sufficient to cover probable requirements.

Stocks of narrow prints in the hands of Chinese dealers are still extremely heavy, being estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 cases, or probably over 5-months supply. Although competition is exceedingly keen, prices generally have been maintained at a level of between 14½ and 15 centavos, (\$0.0725 and \$0.0775) less two per cent, for 23½ inch, 52 by 44, 2-color prints, but sales by Chinese at 14 centavos (\$0.07) per yard are not uncommon. Demand is poor; there is no indenting and some cancellations have been reported. Stocks of percales are very heavy and in many cases are being disposed of at cost. Demand is poor and there is no indenting except occasionally for goods with tinted grounds. Prices are generally weaker, varying between 25½ and 26 centavos (\$0.1275 and \$0.13) per yard for two-color, 36-inch, 64 by 60 percales with light grounds. Organdy stocks and demands are light and no important new orders are being placed. Stocks of printed voiles are normal, demand is fairly good, and some indenting for post-rainy-season requirements is reported. (Cable from Assistant Trade Commissioner Edwin B. George, Manila, June, 22.)

Conditions Favor French Silk Crop.

The quantity of silk worm eggs set for hatching in France during 1925 will probably not equal that of 1924 which was 84,000 ounces, Consul Watson, Lyon, advises the Department of Commerce. It is estimated that the deficit will amount to about five per cent.



A Graton & Knight for Every Drive

Make your spinning frames toe a new mark!

BELT your spinning frames with the Graton & Knight Leather Belting that is *standardized* for that drive. Watch them hit a new high for production.

Production increases—for these belts give steady, unvarying speed. Fewer broken ends. Less time out for repairs and adjustments. Evenner, more uniform thread. They're built for the job. Made of live, flexible leather. They work faithfully—last long—cut down your belting costs.

Three hundred thousand packer hides of finest quality are processed in The Graton & Knight Belt Leather Tanneries each year. This stock, plus controlled, standardized production, makes our prices, quality for quality, 5 to 10 per cent lower than the field.

Put your name on the coupon below. You will get definite information which specifies the right belt for over two hundred types of machines, covering fourteen industries where belt costs have been reduced.

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When the world thinks of wheat it thinks of Chicago.

Grain tides have converged at the Chicago Board of Trade for over half a century. Four hundred million bushels of grain are received annually.

In Chicago's huge grain futures market the needs of nations are anticipated months in advance.

When the Chicago cotton futures market was established, it brought trading in grain, cotton and provisions under a single roof.

Chicago's network of private wires patterns the country. Across these wires clatter the price quotations registered at the Chicago Board of Trade. By creation of the Chicago Cotton Market a wider interest in that community is being developed. From this wider interest the whole industry will benefit.

The Chicago cotton contract, providing delivery at Galveston and Houston, the giant spot center, offers many distinct advantages. And cotton farmers, merchants and spinners who familiarize themselves with the contract will benefit from these advantages.

For printed matter and for any specific information, write the Cotton Registrar, Chicago Board of Trade. Literature describing the world grain market may also be had on request.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Adopt Standards For Fabrics

W. F. EDWARDS, chairman of Committee D-13 on Textiles of the American Society for Testing Materials, submitted to the society his annual report, adopted on Thursday in committee. The report, as read at the meeting in Chalfont-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, follows:

"Committee D-13 on Textile Materials held two meetings during the past year. The fall meeting was held in Providence on Nov. 14 and 15, immediately following the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston. The spring meet was also held at Providence on March 6 and 7. Both meetings were well attended by members and guests. Four new sub-committees were organized during the past year: Sub-Committee 13 on Narrow Fabrics, Sub-Committee 14 on Rope and Cordage, Sub-Committee 15 on Rayon, Sub-Committee 16 on asbestos textiles.

"Sub-Committee 13 divided its work into elastic and non-elastic narrow fabrics and confined its efforts for the present to the latter. This sub-committee has held several meetings and has done a great amount of work but is not yet prepared to submit a tentative standard.

"Sub-Committee 14 on rope and cordage and Sub-Committee 15 on rayon and Sub-Committee 16 on asbestos textiles, have outlined the work to be undertaken during the coming year, and in each case it was decided to first cover definitions and nomenclature and requirements for test methods and tolerances. The work of these three new groups will broaden the scope of the work of Committee D-13 by entering three branches of the textile industries heretofore untouched by the committee.

"Committee D-13 submits to the society three new tentative standards:

"1. Tentative specifications for tolerances for numbered duck.

"2. Tentative specifications for tolerances and test methods for knit goods.

"3. Tentative methods of testing grease wool and allied fibers for scoured content.

"The first has been given very careful consideration and in the main has been formulated long enough to get any adverse reactions from tryout and seems to be quite satisfactory. The second also has been given careful consideration but has not been formulated long enough to have the reactions from a tryout that are desirable. The third has not received as much attention from the sub-committee as the first two and may be subject to a very considerable criticism and revision.

"Committee D-13 recommends that five tentative standards be advanced to standard, with certain revisions, as follows:

"1. Tolerances for hose ducks and belt ducks.

"2. Tolerances and test methods for square-woven tire fabrics.

"3. Imperfections and tolerances for square-woven tire fabrics.

"4. Imperfections and tolerances for cord tire fabrics

"5. Specifications and tests for osnaburg cement sacks.

"All five of these tentative standards have been long enough before the committee to warrant that they will be found satisfactory in general use both to producer and consumer.

"The tentative definitions of terms relating to textile materials and the tentative methods of testing cotton fibers, are recommended to remain another year as tentative without change. The tentative specifications for tolerances and test methods for cotton yarns, single and piled, and the tentative specifications for tolerances and test methods for cotton sewing threads, are recommended to be revised and continued as tentative in their revised form. The tentative specifications for textile testing machines have been completely rewritten.

"The special sub-committee on membership has been very active in extending the membership of Committee D-13 and has added 25 new members during the past year. The sub-committee has been requested to continue this service for another year, which it has agreed to do.

"A brief statement to the progress and extension of the work of Committee D-13 since its inception in March, 1915, will be of value in showing the direction and scope of its work. The first report of Committee D-13, in 1915, stated that the committee met on April 10 (1915) and determined to limit its activities for the present to the consideration of tests and specifications of bags and bagging materials and tire fabrics. This resulted in tentative tests for automobile fabrics; tentative tests for cotton fabrics for use in hose, belting and similar articles; tentative tests for cotton fabrics for use in bags and bagging material, and tentative general methods for testing cotton fabrics. Only the last one has been advanced to standard, this recommendation being made in 1920. This was devised in 1923 by recommendations and several additions and is published in the 1924 Book of A.S.T.M. standards under the serial designation D 39-42.

"This does not indicate indifference or lack of work on the part of this committee, but that there was a dearth of analyzed data and varied opinions due to individual and different methods of testing and a lack of publicity. The committee early saw the necessity for analyzing the tests and results of different individuals and laboratories in order to bring order out of the chaos. This has resulted in this one standard which is the foundation for methods of testing of textile fabrics whether of cotton or of textile fibers.

"We may reasonably expect rapid progress in bringing out textile standards of every kind now that a secure foundation for and awakened interest in testing textile fabrics and

(Continued on Page 14)

The Boston Jobber got his goods promptly —thanks to KAUMAGRAPHS



A story about a Chicago jobber—

A southern hosiery mill had built up a large reserve stock of hosiery, bearing the Kaumagraph-applied trademark of a Chicago customer.

One day a Boston jobber wired the mill for three cases of the same kind of hosiery, bearing his own private brand mark.

But there was no unbranded hosiery in stock to fill the order, as the machines were running on another style.

But the mill executive was prepared for just such emergencies. Owing to the occasional need for switching brands, he had always marked this grade of hose with **removable** Kaumagraph transfers, which are easy to eradicate, just as the permanent Kaumagraph transfers are hard to remove.

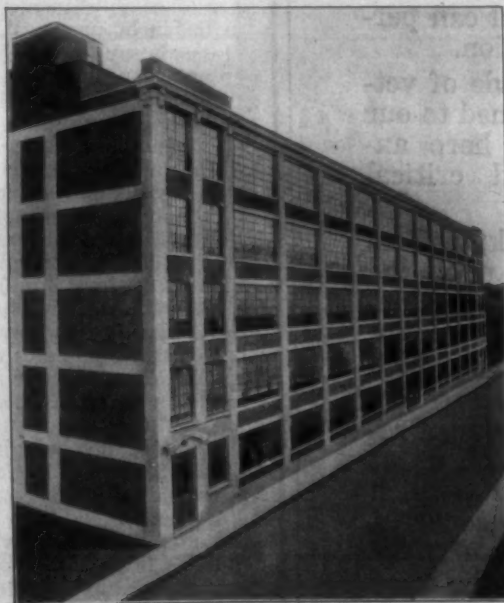
Inside of two days, the Chicago customer's Kaumagraph mark had been removed from three cases of hose, and the Boston jobber's trademark applied to the same hose with Kaumagraph transfers. The shipment went out on time, and in the course of a few days the mill received a letter from the Boston jobber com-

plimenting them on the amazing promptness with which they had met his order.

Made to Meet Particular Situations

The fact that you can do a thing like this with Kaumagraphs is one of their most valuable features. Scarcely less important than the method itself is the *variety* in the character, in the permanency, in the adaptability of the Kaumagraph way of marking.

Our ability to meet the situation—your situation—explains why practically every hosiery manufacturer of consequence in this country marks his goods with Kaumagraphs. Owing to the ease of application, to the beauty of the



—a Southern cotton mill

mark itself, the Kaumagraph method would be the preferred way of marking hose even if this adaptability were lacking.

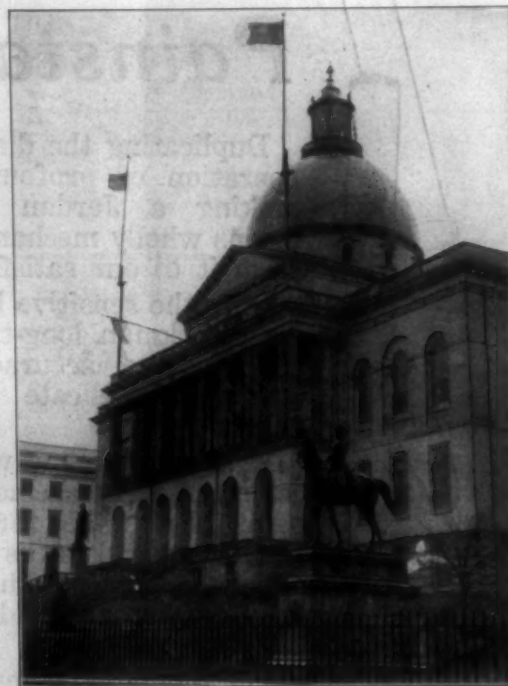
But Kaumagraphs are made to meet particular situations. For marking hosiery, there are three degrees of fastness: "fugitive," easily taken off; "regular," disappearing after one washing; "permanent," lasting the life of the hose.

Every other form of marking hose: ink stamping, the decalcomania wet transfer, and the gummed label, has certain disadvantages. The Kaumagraph Dry Transfer overcomes the disadvantages of every one of these. It is simpler—only one operation is required. It is faster—girls average eighty dozen pairs an hour. On the selvage of textiles it is applied by machine.

When may we confer with you regarding the use of Kaumagraphs in your business? We will gladly furnish, without obligation, any information you may want.

Now—Lithographic Service, Too!

Now manufacturers can buy their trademark transfers and lithographic work together. For Kaumagraph now has a large department



—and a Boston wholesaler.

devoted exclusively to hosiery packing, dry goods labels, etc. We would be proud to show you samples of some of this work.

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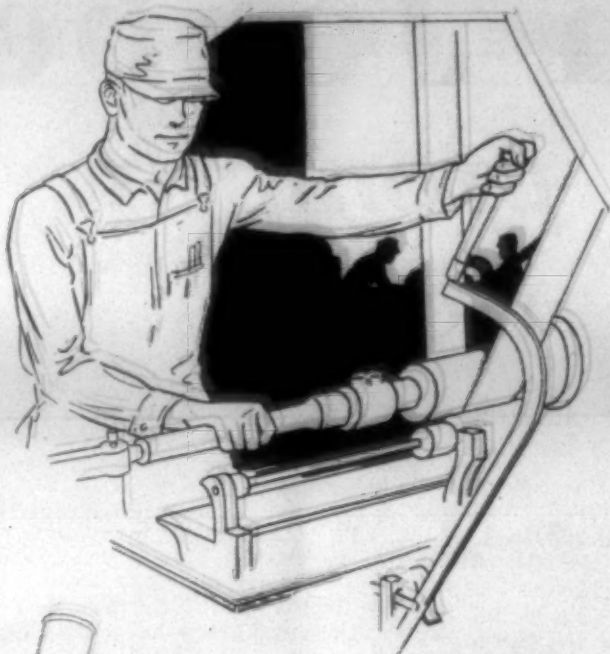
KAUMAGRAPH CO.,
350-356 W. 31st St., N. Y.

(Check items desired)

- ☐ Send full information regarding Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.
- ☐ Send full information regarding your new lithographic service.

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Address _____



Painstaking

Duplicating the diameters is an operation of profound nicety in making a Jordan Bobbin. No means wholly mechanical can perform it to our satisfaction.

Only the sensitive hands of veteran workman, long-trained to our standards of accuracy, here answer this delicate and critical practice.

Watching them at work, visitors comment in amazement upon the pains they take for perfection. But this seems to us only a commonplace, in a production which has precision as its ideal.

Painstaking, with Jordan Precision Bobbins, begins with us at the choosing of the very tree which grows the wood that becomes a bobbin. Of course, we can never relax in painstaking, to the very end!

**JORDAN MANUFACTURING
COMPANY**

Monticello Georgia

Finishing Mills at Toecane, N. C.
and Monticello, Ga.

Jordan

Precision

Bobbins

Cotton Industry---North Carolina vs Massachusetts

NORTH Carolina ranks second in the United States in the cotton manufacturing industry and is the leader of the South. Massachusetts ranks first in the United States and is the leader of New England. Today the two States are pitted against each other as industrial rivals and are contending for cotton manufacturing supremacy. Consequently, a specific comparison of the two commonwealths (the one old and mature in industrial strength, and the other young and just reaching industrial maturity) is very much in order.

The table at the bottom of the page gives the general statistics of the industry for North Carolina and Massachusetts from 1899 to 1923, the latest census year. Unfortunately the preliminary returns from the census of 1923 do not give the figures for cotton manufactures in Massachusetts, but only the figures for cotton goods. Therefore, these figures are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

Number of Establishments.

In the number of establishments North Carolina leads the Union with 351. However, the average cotton mill of North Carolina is small as compared with the giant concerns of Massachusetts; and so the number of establishments is not a good criterion of progress. Most of the Massachusetts cotton mills do both spinning and weaving. The greater portion of the North Carolina mills do spinning only.

Number of Active Spindles.

The factor which is usually used as a measuring rod for the industry is the number of active spindles. From 1899 to 1923 Massachusetts increased her active spindleage from 7.8 millions to 11.2 millions or about 44 per cent. During the same period North Carolina increased her number of active spindles from 1.1 millions to 5.5 millions or about 382 per cent. In 1924 Massachusetts possessed about 29 per cent of the total number of active spindles in the United States while North Carolina possessed about 47 per cent.

At the present time Massachusetts has slightly under twice as many spindles in place as North Carolina. It is interesting to note that during number of spindles in place in Massachusetts had almost 12.0 millions the past twelve or fifteen months the of spindles in place. By April, 1925, this number had decreased to 11.6 millions. At the same time North Carolina was increasing its spindles in place from 5.5 millions to very nearly 6.0 millions.

Comparison of Spindle Hours.

There are other facts of significance, however. North Carolina has consistently operated its spindles more hours per month than has Massachusetts. In 1924 North Carolina with only half as many spindles secured 17.3 billions of spindle hours against Massachusetts' 17.8 billions. In April, 1925, 97 per cent of North Carolina's spindles were active. Only 75 per cent of Massachusetts' were active. North Carolina

secured 1.8 billions of spindle hours, an average of 308 per spindle in place; while Massachusetts secured 1.7 billions, an average of only 149 per spindle in place. These differences are due, in a large measure, to the fact that North Carolina has a much longer working week with corresponding lower overhead expenses. Undoubtedly the industry is in a more healthy condition in North Carolina than it is in Massachusetts.

Consumption of Cotton.

In 1899 Massachusetts consumed about two and one-half times as much cotton as North Carolina. Since that time Massachusetts' consumption has fluctuated from census year to census year and her consumption in 1923 was only 13.4 per cent greater than her consumption in 1899. North Carolina's consumption of cotton, on the other hand, has shown a steady increase and in 1923 was three times that of 1899. North Carolina first used more cotton than Massachusetts in 1921 and in 1924 North Carolina, with only half as many spindles, consumed almost 8 per cent more cotton.

According to the census of manufactures of 1919 Massachusetts consumed 59 pounds of cotton per spindle while North Carolina consumed 104 pounds per spindle, almost twice as much. The chief reason for this predominance of North Carolina, is of course, the fact that Southern mills turn out a coarser count of yarn and a heavier grade of fabric than do the New England mills. Also, it must be remembered that Southern mills run longer hours.

Types of Products.

This brings us to the matter of products. In 1921 Massachusetts produced for sale 71,094,989 pounds of yarn. In the same year North Carolina produced 198,917,839 pounds for sale, thus ranking first in the industry and Massachusetts ranking second. These figures do not take into consideration the yarn produced for own consumption; so it is not meant to imply that North Carolina produces more yarn than Massachusetts.

Since 1919 the census has not collected any detailed statistics on the counts of the yarn spun; so strictly up-to-date figures are not available. Going back to 1899 it is found that Massachusetts greatly exceeded North Carolina in the production of all three classes of yarn, coarse (No. 20 and under), medium (No. 21 to No. 40), and fine (No. 41 and over). The greater portion of Massachusetts' yarn production at that time was already the medium counts. North Carolina was engaged mostly in the spinning of coarse yarns. Massachusetts spun well over half of all the fine counts produced in this country. North Carolina, although the only Southern state producing any fine yarns at all, spun only a negligible amount.

1919 Massachusetts produced 135,472,643 pounds of coarse yarns
(Continued on Page 32)

Some Uses of Artificial Silk

THE knit-goods industry, including hosiery, is the largest domestic consumer of artificial silk, utilizing about 50 per cent of the available supply. The consumption of artificial silk in this industry is about evenly divided between hosiery and other knit goods.

The methods of utilizing artificial-silk yarns in hosiery production differ widely. As a self-fiber it is used alone for the body parts of the so-called "all-artificial silk" hose. As applied to hosiery the term "all-artificial silk" is really a misnomer, since the heels, toes, and welts are generally made from or reinforced with yarns of cotton. A second method is plating, a process whereby artificial silk is knit simultaneously either with real silk or cotton in such manner that one of the fibers is constantly on the face of the stocking and the other on the reverse. No one usage predominates in the industry with respect to the choice of fibers for the outside of the hose. Some manufacturers plate the artificial silk over the natural silk in order to obtain the high luster so characteristic of the artificial silk; others, preferring the less metallic sheen and the softer feel of the natural silk, permit the latter fiber to be visible on the face. Where cotton is employed the artificial silk is invariably placed on the outer surface to give the article a more pleasing appearance. A large percentage of men's hose are made with mercerized cotton plated with artificial silk.

A third method of utilizing artificial silk in hosiery production is that of twisting artificial-silk yarns with real-silk yarns to combine beauty and durability with added weight. The new development is already on the basis of permanency, since it operates toward economy in production costs and lowers the price to the consumer. Artificial silk is also twisted with wool in making infants' wool hose and the fancy plaid, striped, checked, and Jacquard effects of the turnover tops of children's socks. The vogue for fancy sport stockings has opened up a demand for artificial silk, since its mixture with real silk or with wool permits of the production of the "heather" or flecked effects in practically a limitless color range, by the method of cross dyeing. In this process the hose, knitted from that of twisting artificial-silk yarns two dye baths, one dye having an affinity for the artificial fibers, wool, or silk, resulting in a diffusion of colors in the finished hose.

In other branches of the knitting industry there has been a striking increase in the use of artificial silk. Much of the popularity of knitted apparel in the last few years has been due to the perfecting of textile machinery which makes possible the knitting of fabrics practical from the standpoint of durability, as well as artistic and decorative in effect. The first knit all artificial-silk fabric was successfully marketed in 1914 under the trade name of "triolette," a material for women's out-

er garments such as dresses and suits. Its success encouraged further experimentation, and, as a result, the knitted artificial-silk fabric has practically become a market staple, reappearing season after season in a new range of fancy stitches for sale not only to the cutting-up trade but to the home dressmaker. Two different fibers, is subjected to that the very fine-gauged knitted fabrics now turned out possess practically all the qualities of woven goods and in fact upon superficial examination can not be distinguished from loom-woven silk materials. The cloth now marketed is so finished as to possess a soft, smooth, feel together with flexibility and suppleness, which give it excellent draping qualities.

At first knitted cloth of artificial silk dyed in brilliant colors served as a material for sports wear, but it is no longer limited to summer apparel for the beach, tennis court, and golf course; in conservative colors it is also widely used for general utility wear at all times of the year. In the cutting-up trade these fabrics are made into women's ready-to-wear frocks, suits, overblouses, and other outer apparel. The continued popularity of the sports sweater, slip-on, and jacquette has greatly stimulated the consumption of artificial silk because the production of an effective cause its cheaper price makes pos-

Artificial silk is also successfully employed in the production of knitted underwear. Experimentation in this line of manufacture has been going on for several years, and has now attained very tangible results. Old established mills engaged in the manufacture of knit underwear of real silk are offering certain numbers developed in artificial silk, in order to provide popular-priced merchandise for the trade not desiring the cheaper grades of real-silk underwear, these being often skimped in cut or sleazy in quality. Not only are ready-made undergarments of knitted artificial silk on the market, but knit artificial-silk fabrics in flat-fold and tubular form are sold by the piece-goods departments of retail stores. The trade has responded with promptness to this new article, and department store sales show that the yardage disposed of over the counter has reached large proportions. Undergarments of the tailored type, such as vests, petticoats, and slips are being made at home to an extent that brings the manufacturer of ready-made underwear into competition with the home seamstress.

Weaving.

In textile weaving the cotton-goods industry was the pioneer in the adoption of artificial silk. The new material was at first used merely as an illuminant for decorative effects such as stripes, dobby, and Jacquard figures, but with the improvement of the fiber it is now successfully employed as warp or fill-

(Continued on Page 32)

STAYS WHITE LONGER

A WHITER MILL WHITE

GREATER HIDING POWER

REFLECTS MORE LIGHT

SPREADS MORE EASILY

COVERS A LARGER AREA

OJACO

MILL WHITE

Oliver Johnson & Co., Inc.

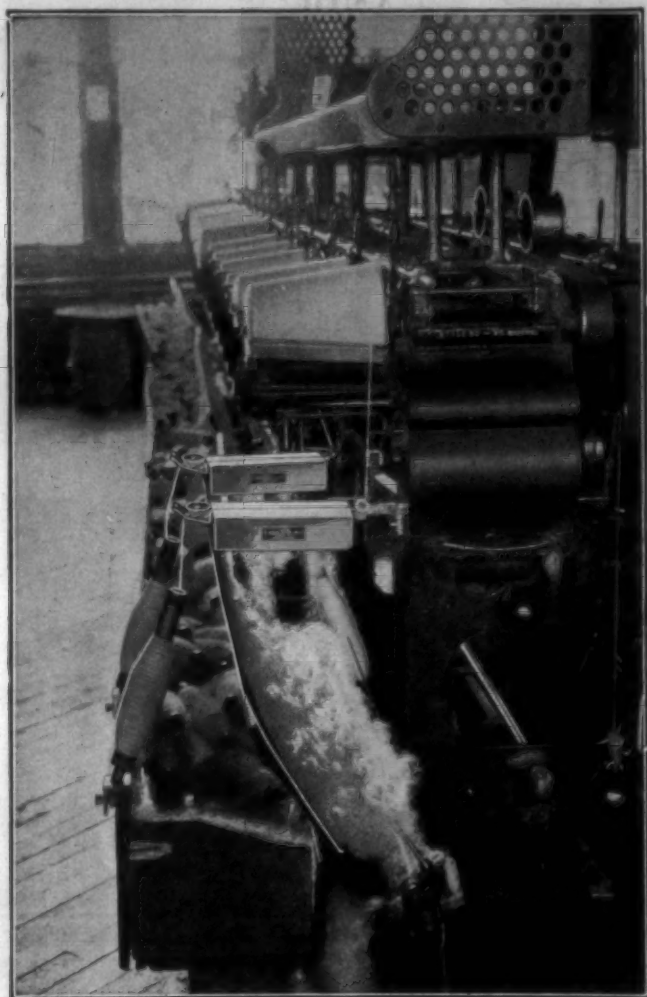
Makers of Paints for All Industrial Purposes
ESTABLISHED 1833

18-24 Custom House Street
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"Save the surface and you save all" - *And to the end of the world*

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The Truth About Slubs

It does not require inventions to make slubs, but often they are made, and that is another story.

We wish to tell you that the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is sure death to slubs. The Eclipse Cleaner not only catches all the slubs but thoroughly removes all the dirt in the yarn.

Many knitting mills and spinning plants realize the extreme value of the Eclipse Cleaner, and are equipping their entire winding capacity with the Eclipse Cleaners. The basic principle of good knitting and weaving is thoroughly clean yarn.

Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

Adopt Standards For Fabrics

(Continued from Page 10)

yarns has been brought about as indicated by the new sub-committees, the new tentative standards and the new standards covered in this report. These standards and tentative standards are the outcome of active and unprejudiced co-operation of all interested parties—producers, consumers, and technical laboratories including government bureaus and may confidently be expected to be put into common use expeditiously. This report has been submitted to letter ballot of the committee, which consists of 118 members."

Revised Specifications for Textile Testing Machines.

Proposed revised tentative specifications for textile testing machines announced by Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, follow. Criticisms of these tentative specifications are solicited by K. B. Cook, of the U. S. Rubber Co., Newark, N. J., who is secretary of Committee D-13:

"1. Textile testing machines shall be of the inclination balance or pendulum type.

"2. The maximum angle of swing of the pendulum in textile testing machines shall be 45 degrees from the vertical.

"3. The minimum diameter of drum for transferring the pull on the specimen to the swinging pendulum shall be two inches.

"4. In selecting the proper capacity of a textile testing machine for a given sample of fabric or yarn, the maximum capacity of the machine reaches a swing of 45 degrees shall not exceed that at which degrees from the vertical. The minimum capacity of the machines when used for a given sample of fabric or yarn shall not less than 20 per cent of the above maximum capacity.

"5. (a) Fabric Jaws.—The clamps of textile testing machines for use upon fabrics shall consist of flat metallic jaws pressing directly against the specimen. One gripping surface shall be hinged or swiveled and the other shall be rigidly connected to the frame of the jaw. The pressure between the jaws shall be secured by any suitable mechanical device so constructed as to grip the fabric firmly before the testing load is applied and to prevent visible slippage during the progress of the test.

"(b) Skein Jaw.—The drums of testing machines for yarn skeins shall consist of cylindrical spools not less than one inch in diameter and not less than one inch in width, so supported that at least one shall turn freely upon its axis.

"(c) Individual Strand Jaws.—The jaws or clamps for tests upon individual strands of yarn shall be of the cylindrical or drum type so arranged that the strands of yarn shall pass around not less than 180 degrees circumference before being clamped or fixed in the jaw. The

length of the specimen shall be considered from center to center of drums. The minimum diameter of the cylinder or drum shall be one-half inch.

"6. The width of jaw in a direction perpendicular to the specimen shall in no case be less than one inch. The depth of jaw in a direction lengthwise of the specimen shall in no case be less than one inch.

"7. The dial pointer of textile testing machines shall be so arranged as to be easily adjustable to a zero reading for any weight of jaw or other fixture in the testing machine. The dial pointer shall be so counter-weighted as to prevent undue fluctuations in its position due to backlash, whatever the dial reading may be.

"8. Textile testing machines shall be power driven or operated in such a manner as to produce a uniform and accurate movement of 12 inches per minute for the pulling jaw.

"9. In calibrating textile testing machines, deadweights of accurate amounts shall be used, but these weights shall be applied at a speed of 12 inches per minute corresponding to the standard jaw speed. The machine shall otherwise be arranged in an entirely similar manner to that used in testing fabrics."

Proposed Tolerances for Numbered Cotton Duck.

Following are the proposed tentative specifications for tolerances for numbered cotton duck, announced by Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials:

Tolerances.

1. Tolerances shall be the limit within which a textile must come in its specified characteristics in order that it shall constitute a good delivery on contract. They may be classified as the allowable limits of the quantitative characteristics of the fabrics as defined in the specifications. The following tolerances are based upon the Standard General Methods of Testing Cotton Fabrics (Serial Designation: D 39) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Width.

2. The average width determined by measurement shall be as specified with the following tolerances:

Width, in.	Tolerance, in	Over.	Under.
Up to and including 36..	1/4	1/4	
37 to 60, inclusive	3/8	3/8	
61 to 80, inclusive	1/2	1/2	
81 to 120, inclusive	3/4	3/4	

Weight.

3. The weight of the fabric determined by test shall be not more than 2.5 per cent over or under the specified weight.

Threads per Inch.

4. (a) The average count of warp ends per inch determined by test shall be not more than 1 1/2 ends over or under the specified count for fabrics counting not over 40 ends per inch and not more than 2 ends over ends per inch.

(Continued on Page 31)

DU PONT
DYESTUFFS

PONSOL BRILLIANT BLUE R PASTE

*A bright reddish,
vat blue*

This latest addition to the Ponsol series is somewhat redder and brighter than Ponsol Blue RS Paste which heretofore has been our reddest vat blue.

Besides shade and brightness, Ponsol Brilliant Blue R Paste possesses a degree of resistance to chlorine which permits its use in the dyeing of all types of fabrics where fastness to severe laundering is essential.

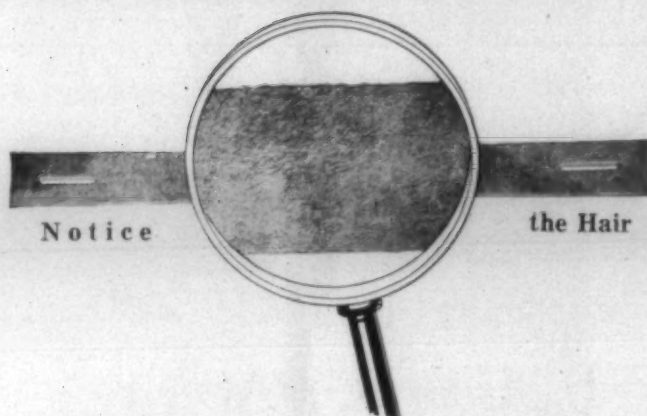
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

Bondaron
 Reg. U. S. Pat. Office—
 "The Leather with the Hair On"



CHECK STRAPS

BONDARON Check Straps are made by a special tanning process which gives them great strength and resiliency.

Notice the hair in the above illustration. This means that BONDARON leather has not been subjected to a **lime dip** which weakens ordinary check straps by destroying the fibers of the hide.

In leather it always pays to buy the best. It will pay you to specify BONDARON Check straps and other BOND products wherever they can be used.

Other BOND Products

BOND TEXTILE LEATHER PRODUCTS

made from Bondaron, Bondural or Bondex Leathers:

Lug Straps
 Harness Straps
 Picker Straps
 Spindle Straps
 Shuttle Straps
 Loom Pickers
 Cone Belts
 Round Belting
 Flat Belting
 Spinner Belting
 Twister Cots
 Condenser Aprons
 Worsted Aprons
 Bunters

Picker Leathers
 Apron Leathers
 Belting Butts

Oak Tanned Slabs
 Lace Leather
 Valve Leathers
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English Sheep Skins
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 English Roller Bends
 English Calf Skins

Write for Booklet 101

Manufactured Exclusively By

CHARLES

Bond
 COMPANY

Leather Curriers, Importers and Manufacturers of Textile Leathers

617 Arch Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from Last Week)

Specifications.

23. The builders of all machines have blank specification sheets for purchasers to fill out in making an order. The following from Saco-Lowell is a sample blank:

SPECIFICATIONS

Lappers

- 1—Breaker Lappers wanted _____
- 2—Intermediate Lappers wanted _____
- 3—Finisher Lappers wanted _____
- 4—Width of laps to be made on Breaker _____ Intermediate _____
 Finisher _____
- 5—Number of beaters. Breaker _____ Intermediate _____
 Finisher _____
- 6—Automatic Feeder, No. 5 _____ 0 _____
- 7—Hopper Filling Regulator _____
- 8—Length of feed apron for Regulator _____
- 9—Evener Motion _____
- 10—Apron to double 4 laps _____
- 11—Screen Section Feed _____
- 12—Gauge Box Section Feed _____
- 13—Exhaust Opener Feed _____
- 14—Type of beater. Breaker _____ Intermediate _____ Finisher _____
- 15—Speed of beater. Breaker _____ Intermediate _____ Finisher _____
- 16—Type of Bearings. (Ball bearings standard) _____
- 17—Type of Grids. (Patent. Adjustable standard) _____
- 18—Countershafts attached. (18"x5" T. & L. pulleys) _____
- 19—A-frame support for Motor _____
- 20—Production required for 10 hours _____
- 21—Weight of laps to be made: Breaker _____ Intermediate _____
 Finisher _____
- 22—Weight of laps to be doubled on: Intermediate _____
 Finisher _____
- 23—Beater Pulley (Shops will figure) _____
- 24—Feed Pulley (Shops will figure) _____
- 25—Fan Pulleys (Shops will figure) _____
- 26—Draft Gears (Shops will figure) _____
- 27—Knock-off Gears (state length of lap wanted) _____
- 28—Paint _____
- 29—Is Dust Pipe wanted? _____

CHAPTER III.

Carding

24. In a modern cotton mill the revolving top flat card is the only one in use. It has displaced the older forms known as "Roller Cards," "Top Flat Cards," and "Welman Cards."

Revolving Top Flat Card. Fig. 6.—LETTERING.

- A. Fulted Feed Roll.
- B. Lap from Picker Room.
- C. Licker-in (or Taker-in).
- D. Cylinder.
- E. Doffer.
- F. Doffer Comb.
- G. Trumpet.

- H. Calender Roll.
- J. Condenser Rolls.
- K. Can.
- L. Chain of Revolving Top Flats. (Sometimes called "Slats.")
- M. Brush to Clean Flats.
- N. Roll of Toppings (or Strippings).
- P. Top Flat Comb.
- R. Teeth on Card Clothing.
- T. Teeth on Top Flats.
- U. Teeth on Licker-in.
- W. Feed plate (or "Dish Plate," or "Shell Plate," or "Shell Feed").
- X. Mote Knives.
- Y. Grids under Licker-in.
- Z. Grids under Cylinder.

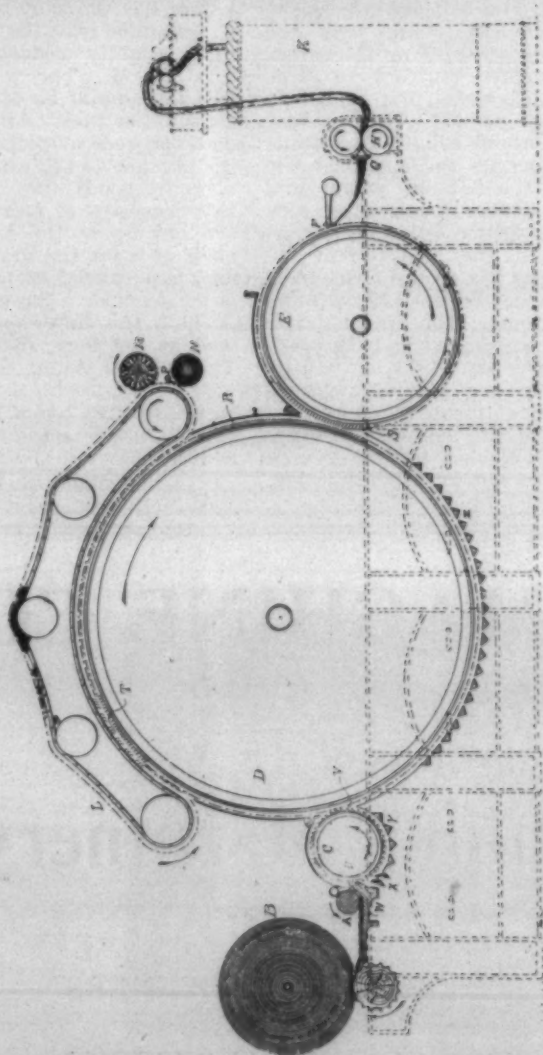


Fig. 6. Revolving Top Flat Card.

REVOLVING TOP FLAT CARD—PROCESS.

Lap unrolls and is drawn between feed roll A and feed plate W.

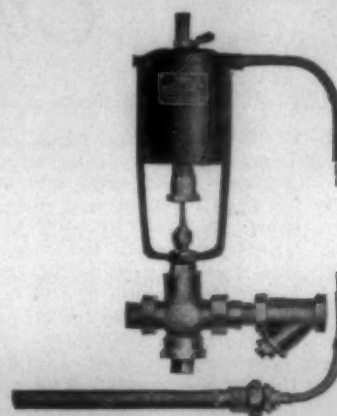
Licker-in C cuts it down and carries it over grids Y.

Cylinder D takes it up in a thin sheet and carries it over in contact with teeth on top flats T. This action cards or combs it into some degree of parallelism.

Top flats remove short fibres or "neps" (matted or immature fibres).

Chains of flats move slowly forward, so that new flats are continually coming into action, while old flats are leaving the cylinder.

(Continued on Page 28)



Preventing Off-Shades in Hosiery

As every hosiery manufacturer knows, one of the most frequent causes of trouble is "off-shades." And in most cases these are results of uneven temperature in the dyeing process.

It is certainly short-sighted to "guess" at the temperature of a dye liquid. Especially when it can be kept at an absolutely uniform point by using

Honeco

Steam Operated Temperature Controllers

This simple device is merely installed on the steam line and, without any attention whatsoever, it maintains the desired temperature without variation. The steam it controls operates the Controller.

Other uses are for size tanks, slashers and various drying processes.

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Cotton Cretonne

By Dixie Weaver.

THIS fabric resembles, in point of texture and general appearance, the cloth known as "Cretonne," which is used principally for furniture coverings, curtains, comfortables, and such purposes. The term is applied to both twill and plain woven fabrics. The character of the patterns of this cloth is almost without limit, but the scale or size of the figure in the design, however, should not be too long, as the numerous folds would destroy the effect of the repeat of the design. The design best suited for this class of goods are small floral or geometrical figures, distributed in such a manner that they will not appear in the finished garment in rows or lines, but rather in an all over effect, so that the various figures constituting the design may be seen at a glance.

The colorings may be almost any conceivable combination imaginable, providing, of course, that there be harmony in the colors used. The number of colors used varies from four to ten different shades, the darker colors usually forming the background, while the lighter and brighter colors form the figures.

In regard to the construction of these fabrics, the designer has little in the way of ingenuity, the important feature of the goods depending on the printing machine.

The fabric is composed of plain

cotton yarn with the counts varying very little, a common texture being 54 ends, and 64 picks, of 301, both warp and filling, sometimes arranged 70 ends and 58 picks, another cloth being made with 64 ends and 48 picks, 30-1 warp and 24-1 filling, made in width from 26 to 36 inches.

The goods are woven on high speed looms. The automatic loom is well adapted for this class of goods. The cost of weaving is an important consideration in the production of these goods and the retail price does not warrant an unnecessary expense.

The goods, after being woven, are prepared for the printer by boiling off, then passed over heated cylinders to dry, after which they are ready for printing. After the printing process they are ready for the merchant.

The yarns to make these goods are considered fine, therefore, mostly good cotton is used. The mixture for this cloth varies according to the mill making the goods and also the quality of the goods required of the manufacturer. Generally speaking, there is a certain percentage of waste used for this class of goods and not only the percentage differs, but the quality of the goods also. Some mills will use only comber waste and other mills comber and card waste, while other mills will

use any kind of waste they can obtain and run it through. The mixing plays an important part and the percentage of waste put in varies from 10 to 100 per cent. Production and plenty of it, is the cry of the owners making this class of cloth. This being the case, quality is somewhat lacking. To make up for this the goods are brushed, which has a two-fold advantage. It gives a nap to the goods as well as hides the neps in the cloth. When good raw stock is used, the length of staple is short, rarely being over 1 1/16-inch in length. The mixings are made, as stated before, loose with the proper proportion of waste mixed in. This is then run through three processes of pickers, first being run through an opener. This opener has a fan, which makes 165 revolutions and carries the cotton to the aprons of the breaker picker and leaves the cotton in an open, airy state. This lattice or apron carries the cotton to the feed roll of the beater. This beater is of the two-blade type and makes 1,500 revolutions per minute. The proper drafts should be maintained at both pickers, so that a hard, firm lap will be made. There are several methods, of which is claimed, the laps may be made and will run off smoothly and without licking, but as near as can be found out by experimenting,

not one remedy will fill all conditions. Judgment at this point is needed. The weight of a full lap at the head of the breaker picker should be about 16 ounces per yard. These laps are put up at the intermediate picker and doubled four into one. This picker is equipped with a two-bladed, rigid type of beater and should have a speed of about 1,500 R.P.M. The total weight of a lap from this machine is 37 pounds, or a 10-ounce lap. These laps are put up at the finisher picker and doubled 4 into 1. This picker has the same style of beater as the other two; the speed is, however, slightly reduced, should be 1,350 R.P.M. The total weight of this lap should be 14 1/2 ounces. In some mills they omit the intermediate process of pickers, using just the breaker and finisher and for this class of goods they should advise two processes of picking. The laps are put up at the card. For this class of work the draft at the card does not exceed 90 and very often is not over 85. The card fillet used on both the doffer and cylinder, as well as the flats, should be coarse. The general count used is No. 33 wire or No. 100 for cylinder and No. 35 or No. 120s count for the doffer and flats. The speed of the cylinder is 165; licker-in speed is 350; flats, (Continued on Page 27)

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

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Cotton Opening and Spinning Machinery

Consisting of

HOPPER BALE OPENERS — CRIGHTON OPENERS — EXHAUST OPENERS
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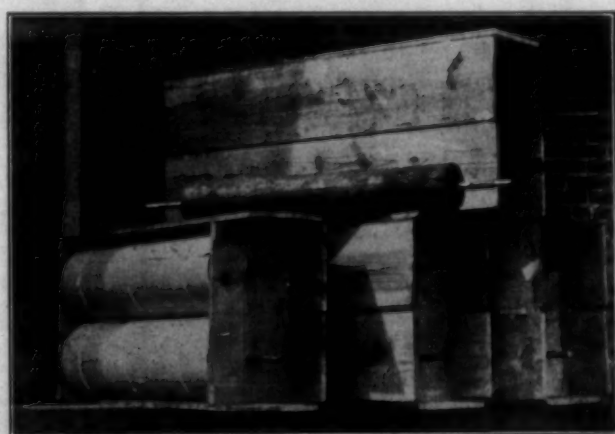
Cylinder and
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Napper Clothing

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Burnisher Fillets
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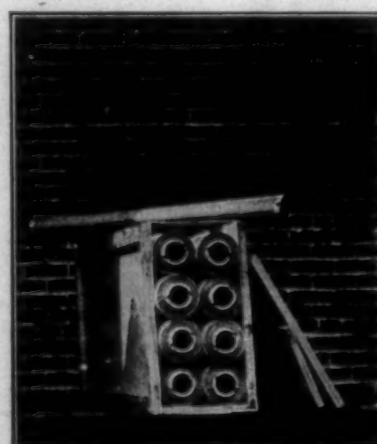
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1440 BROADWAY.

Practical Discussions

By

Practical Men

Constant Number and Draft.

Editor:

I would appreciate it if some of your readers will give me the rule for finding the constant number and draft on roving frames.

Head Doffer.

What Draft for 8s?

Editor:

I would like to ask what draft will be required to spin No. 8s yarn from roving of No. 3 hank and 2 hank run together or doubled.

Young Spinner.

Recording Coal Analysis.

Editor:

We have several mills and use a vast amount of coal. We would like to start a system of analyzing our coal and keeping a record at each mill. What is the best way to start this record and would it pay us to have a fuel engineer like we understand some mills have?

President.

Short or Long Nose Bobbins.

Editor:

I am boss spinner and the boss weaver wants me to change my filling bobbins to a long nose build instead of a short nose build. I don't want to do this because I will have to doff my frames more often and lose production in the meantime. I would like to ask through your Discussion Page what are the advantages of a long nose quill over a short nose one? And what my duty is about this matter.

Va.

Answer to Young Overseer.

Editor:

Young Overseer has asked rather a broad question. He does not state what kind bad running work is to be remedied. It makes a big difference about this when it comes to offering a remedy. In order to cover the ground right it will be necessary to mention many things which cause the work to run bad and state the remedy. Some of these are:

Travelers too heavy; change them.
Travelers too light; change them.
Travelers over worn; change them.

Work too light; make it heavier.
Work too heavy; make it lighter.
If cotton is weak sprinkle the floor with water or put in a little more twist.

If the work runs generally bad without any apparent cause start

scouring and set the spindle rings and the thread guides.

If these are all right slow down the speed some.

If the work is not drawing right and comes out raw spread the rolls. If the work snaps the ends down close up the rolls; also take out all poor rolls.

Raise the thread boards. Don't build the bobbins so near the top.

Make the yarn two teeth coarser and take out two teeth of the twist. This will leave your yarn a mite heavier at the spinning frame. And it will pull out to the right size at the spoolers because it will stretch somewhat easier on account of the twist being less.

Change from warp wind to filling wind. Hoping this will answer what you are after, I am,

A Friend.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

If you will allow me space in Practical Discussions of your paper, I will try to give New Second Hand several rules whereby he can determine the length of yarn on a bobbin.

Rule 1:

Diam. of F.R. \times 3.1416 \times R.P.M. \times No. of Min. doff runs = yds. on B.

36"

Example: Diam. of front roll 1", R.P.M. of front roll 140 and doff runs 2 hours.

$1 \times 3.1416 \times 140 \times 120 = 1,122.4$ yards of yarn on bobbin.

36-

Rule 2: Weight of yarn on bobbin in ozs. \times 52.5 \times No. of yarn being spun.

Example: Yarn on bobbin weigh 3 oz. and you are spinning No. 30-1. $3 \times 52.5 \times 30 = 4,725$ yards of yarn on bobbin.

Hope this will help New Section Hand.

Tenn.

Answer to Second Hand.

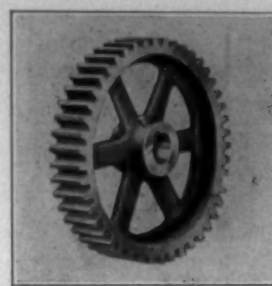
Editor:

In answer to Second Hand, there are four ways by which you may find length of a yarn on a bobbin.

First: By reeling it off on a measuring reel.

Second: By weaving it off on a loom and measure the cloth woven. Count the picks per inch. Now multiply the inches or the cloth woven by the picks per inch. Multiply this by the width. To this add, say, 5 per cent for contraction and the total operation will show the length of yarn on a bobbin.

Example: A bobbin of No. 20s yarn weaves a piece of cloth 24 inches long and a yard wide with 40 picks per inch. What is the



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3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

Spur Gears

3 pitch 35 inches or smaller.

Worm Gears

3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

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3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.

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readily produces a softer, more lofty cleaner and more desirable product.

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Wyandotte, Michigan

length of yarn on bobbin?
 $24 \times 40 \times 1.05 = 36.288 + 36 = 1008$ yards.

Third: Take the time it takes to fill a set of bobbins on a spinning frame in minutes. Count the speed of front roll per minute.

Example: Speed of front roll 140. Diameter one inch. $140 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 440$ inches of yarn delivered. Time run to fill 83 minutes $= 1015$ yards on the bobbin.

Fourth: Find the size of yarn on the bobbin which equals No. 20s. Find the net weight of yarn on bobbin which may equal 417 grains. In one pound of No. 20s yarn there are 16,800 yards of yarn. There are 7,000 grains to a pound.

Example: $16,800 \times 417 \div 7000 = 1000$ yards of yarn on the bobbin.

Overseer of Spinning.

Answer to Mass.

Editor:

In answer to Mass. he should have stated how his bobbins are being broken.

If you are operating bobbin change loom, probably shuttle is not right length. If half inch short as picker wears it goes too far in box and on transfer allows bobbin to come in contact with butt of shuttle. Looms will break bobbins several different ways when out of adjustment. If your shuttles are O K, I would advise you to get an expert to look over the adjustment of your looms.

G. S.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

In answer to Second Hand who wants the rule for finding length of yarn on bobbin: Multiply 52.50 by the number of yarn and also by the number of ounces the bobbin contains. 52.50 or $52 \frac{1}{2}$ yards is the standard length for numbering yarn by ounces. Suppose you were running 26s yarn, two ounces of yarn on bobbin. Proceed in the following way:

52.50	
2	
105.00	
26	
63000	
21000	
273000	
	Miller.

Textile Bands Meet

Greenville, S. C.—That the Carolina Textile Band association, composed of cotton mill bands throughout the state, will hold its fall convention in Greenville, was made certain in a recent letter received by L. P. Hollis, superintendent of the Parker, district, from D. B. Chandler, of Newberry, secretary of the association.

The convention will be held on a Saturday in September, although the exact date has not been announced. The by-laws of the association, said Mr. Chandler in his letter, specify that the fall convention must be held on Saturday and during the month of September although the local committee has the privilege

of selecting the exact date, and making all arrangements with the exception of selecting the music.

Dr. L. E. Bishop, of Laurens, is president of the Carolina Textile Band association, and J. S. Pruitt, of Williamston, treasurer. Mr. Chandler is secretary.

Whitehead Is Honored At Quitman Dinner

Quitman, Ga.—As a compliment to Howard Whitehead, general superintendent of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company, of Quitman and Millen, Ga., a dinner was given Monday evening at the Quitman Country club and several speakers paid tribute to Mr. Whitehead in a very feeling manner as a man and as a textile expert. He has been transferred from here.

The dinner was given by the officers and directors of the Mason Tire and Rubber company and the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company, both of Kent, Ohio, which are the dominating holders of stock in the Quitman and Millen company. W. A. Cluff, president of the Mason Tire and Rubber company and the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company was present as a personal representative of the directors and officers of these two organizations, and he paid glowing tribute to Mr. Whitehead.

President Cluff, at the conclusion of his address, presented Mr. Whitehead a handsomely engraved watch in a platinum case, on behalf of the officers and directors of the two corporations.

During the meeting, J. W. Alexander, of Boston, was introduced as successor to Mr. Whitehead, in Quitman and Millen, as general superintendent and manager. H. W. Halsey was presented as vice-president and office manager of the two Georgia companies with headquarters at Quitman.

J. J. Matley is superintendent of the mill at Quitman, and Lloyd Walker is superintendent of the mill at Millen.

Wanted in Quitman; Taken in Los Angeles

Quitman, Ga.—M. M. Mickel, fugitive office manager of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company, of Quitman, has been arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., according to a telegram received here.

Mickel fled from Quitman May 16, telling his wife he was going to Pablo Beach for the week-end. His books in the office of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company were checked up after the flight and a shortage, said to be in the neighborhood of \$12,000, was discovered.

His wife returned to her former home in California after waiting in vain for a week for her husband to return. Detectives, it is said, followed Mrs. Michel, and were rewarded Wednesday afternoon late by seeing Michel entering his wife's home. He was arrested and the Western Reserve Cotton Mills company in Quitman wired. Whether Michel will demand requisition papers on not is not known here.

Artificial Silk

This is comparatively a new material for fabric making but is rapidly growing in favor for mixed fabrics, especially with cotton mills on all sizes of average numbers, fine and coarse. The artificial silk yarn is so different from yarn of any other material that it requires special attention to the harness-eye in order to make a satisfactory fabric.

From the very first, when this new material began to be used, we have been making heddles for artificial silk yarns and have continued to improve and perfect the harness-eye until now it is generally conceded that any mill, whether making cotton, silk or other fabrics, can without hesitation depend upon our artificial silk loom harness to make a fabric with entire satisfaction. And the beauty of it is that these heddles are interchangeable for use on cotton, silk, and yarns of other material just as well.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

10,000,000 Spindles Curtail

WHEN we began last month our effort to get 10,000,000 spindles to curtail their operations one week, there were many who thought that we would not succeed and there have been times during the month when it looked like failure to us.

We are, however, not accustomed to failure in our efforts and kept hammering away and have finally gone over the top.

Ten million spindles have indicated to us that they have already curtailed or will curtail to the extent of one week between June 1st and August 15th.

We could have easily obtained the necessary spindles by sending our request to New England mills where there is very heavy curtailment, but we wanted to get the 10,000,000 spindles in the South and have succeeded.

As many pledged two weeks and some as much as thirty days, the curtailment program is probably equal to 15,000,000 for one week and is going to play a part in bringing the textile industry out of a situation in which they have been forced to sell goods at below cost of production.

This is the first time in the history of the cotton manufacturing industry of the South that there has been co-operation on any such scale.

It is undoubtedly true that seventy per cent of those who agreed to curtail were going to do so anyhow, but we have accomplished our prime object, which was to start the Southern mills on a plan of co-operating for the common good of the industry.

We have received a large volume of letters relative to this curtailment plan and many jumped on us for not making it more than one week.

We realized the desirability of

greater curtailment but to have asked for more would have made failure certain, and we would not have been able to have accomplished our prime object, which was co-operation.

From the mills that operate only on day run, came an avalanche of letters demanding that the night and day mills cease night operations.

We would like to see night operations cease and believe that if the mills that are operating at night in order to "cut the overhead" would agree to stop night work for one year they would profit as much in that year as all the overhead they will cut in the next six years.

However, there is no fairness in a day run mill saying to a day and night run mill "You cut your operating schedule fifty per cent and allow me to operate my schedule full time."

Moreover, it might as well be recognized that mills can not be forced to cut out night operations and with few exceptions are not going to do so.

As much as we would like to see night operations cease, we know that they are not going to cease in the near future and we have never been inclined to spend much energy upon efforts that we know can not accomplish results.

The day will undoubtedly come when night work for those under 18 years of age will cease, but day run mill man who spends all of his time "cussing" night operations is expending useless energy and under present conditions is unfair in demanding that some mills curtail half their operations and allow him to run full time.

There are probably some on both sides of the fence who do not like our position on this subject, but we believe there is something to be said on both sides and that our position is sound.

Are Bewaring of Copper-smiths

OUR editorial of last week, "Beware of Copper-smiths," has created much interest and disclosed the fact that many mills have already been unmercifully gouged.

One mill phoned us for additional information stating that they were in the midst of a dispute.

It seems that they had turned a dry can over to itinerant copper-smiths who represented themselves as Russians.

The agreement was that they were to pay \$1.50 per pound for the material used and as an extra precaution the mill weighed the dry can before it went out.

Although the can weighed only 28 pounds more when it was returned they were presented with a bill for 261 pounds or \$391.50 whereas they had expected to pay not exceeding \$100.

The copper-smiths in this case, as in all others, claimed that it was impossible to give a price in advance but mills can protect themselves by specifying that the total cost shall not exceed a specified figure.

Since our last notice some of these copper-smiths have been telling the mills that we did not refer to them but to others who were pursuing the tactics described.

As far as we can learn there is not a single mill that has a satisfactory experience with these itinerant copper-smiths.

We have never come in contact with any of them and our only object in publishing these notices is to be of service to the mills and save them from having to pay exorbitant charges.

We have an idea that our notices will put an end to a very profitable game that is being played at the expense of Southern mills.

Mayview Manor

THE Southern Textile Association, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association all held meetings at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., in June, 1924, and the table and management at that time made a very bad impression upon the mill men.

As a result of that experience Mayview Manor changed managers and secured George F. Adams, formerly of Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va., and Greenbrier Sulphur Springs, Va.

We spent the last week-end at Mayview Manor and can testify to the excellent table and management under Mr. Adams.

In justice to Mayview Manor and because many mill men have judged the hotel solely by their experience of last year, we take pleasure in writing this notice.

Blowing Rock is one of the highest points in the mountains, but the roads are such that it is easy to reach, and we do not know of a more delightful place to spend a week-end or a summer vacation.

Harry Boyd Retires

HARRY H. BOYD, general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills at Charlotte, has resigned and will be succeeded by W. R. Tattersall, of Lumberton, N. C.

After a long and successful career in the textile industry, Mr. Boyd reached the point that he felt that he was entitled to retire and fortunately by reason of his frugality and business ability he has accumulations that enable him to do so and live in comfort.

He came to Charlotte from New Bedford with his brother, the late John Boyd, and has been with the Chadwick-Hoskins Company or their predecessors for twenty-four years, during which he has rendered a full measure of satisfactory service.

He came first with the Chadwick Mills, supervised the building of the Hoskins Mills, and when the five mills were consolidated became general superintendent.

Few mill men have as much practical textile knowledge as Harry Boyd, and yet he was the type of man who was always willing to impart that knowledge to others, and he played a big part in developing the Divisional Meetings of the Southern Textile Association. His term as president of that Association was one of marked progress and he is held in affectionate esteem by the entire membership.

Although he came from the North, Harry Boyd is one of the staunchest and most loyal Southerners that has ever lived in this section. He is a valued member of the Charlotte Rotary Club and takes much interest in civic matters.

When the time comes for a man to drop his mantle on the shoulders of another and sit in the shade to enjoy a well earned rest, there must be a satisfaction in knowing that his hands are clean and that he enjoys the highest esteem of the men in the industry with which he has labored.

Harry Boyd is good for many years yet and here is hoping that he may enjoy them to the fullest extent.

New Mailing System

WE have purchased an Addressograph system and beginning at an early date will use it in mailing the Southern Textile Bulletin.

From time to time we have had numerous complaints relative to subscribers not receiving their papers and many of such complaints were doubtless due to the labels coming off.

In the past the name and street address, or the box number, of the subscriber has been printed on a label and pasted on the paper with a mailing machine, but with the Addressograph system the name and address, including the town and State, is cut on a metal plate and is printed directly upon the paper.

We believe that under the new system there will be far less complaints of papers not being received.

Personal News

Claude E. Bailey has accepted a position with the Lullwater Mills, East Point, Ga.

G. W. Burkhalter has resigned as agent as the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale.

Forest Hill, of Newman, Ga., is now night foreman at the Fuller Hosiery Mill, Carrollton, Ga.

E. W. Spradley has resigned as carder at Monroe Mills, Monroe, N. C.

C. H. Elmore has been promoted to overseer of carding at Monroe Mills, Monroe, N. C.

J. E. Waldrop, from Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now designer at Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C.

R. R. Woodside has accepted the position of designer at Dover Mill Company and Ora Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. W. Alexander, of Boston, has been appointed general superintendent of the Western Reserve Mills at Quitman and Millen, Ga.

B. S. Sizemore has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Sibley Manufacturing company, Augusta, Ga.

J. R. Byars has resigned his position at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., and is now with the Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.

C. C. Smith, of the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., is now section hand in carding at the Newman Cotton Mills, No. 2, Newman, Ga.

J. F. Lackey, superintendent of Liberty Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C., was in Charlotte last week on business for his mill.

J. B. Parker has been appointed division superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes company, Gastonia, N. C.

M. F. Shipp has resigned as night overseer at Red Springs Cotton Mills, Red Springs, N. C., and accepted a position with the Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C.

W. D. Stillwell has been promoted from overseer of carding to assistant superintendent of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

J. Otis Wylie has accepted the position of superintendent of the Waldesians Weavers, Inc., Valdese, N. C.

Warren Porter has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the new Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

M. L. Brainford, for 25 years an erector for the Saco-Lowell Shops, but who for the past four years has been in the Lowell office, is spending several weeks in the South in the interest of their new high speed warper.

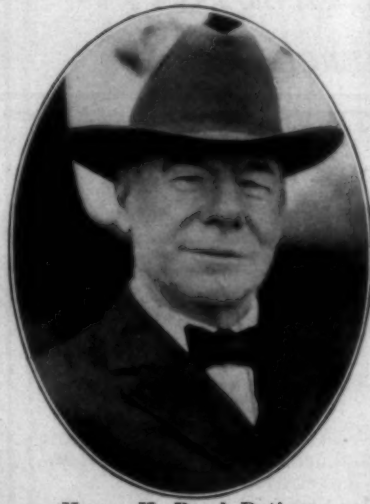
T. N. Crocker, formerly superintendent of the Joanna Mills, Goldville, S. C., has become overseer of carding at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

W. M. Pitts has been appointed general overseer of spooling and warping at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

E. E. Cobb has resigned as overseer carding at the Riverside Mill No. 3, Pendleton, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Pendleton Manufacturing company, Autun, S. C.

G. W. Farmer has resigned as overseer spinning at the Sibley Manufacturing company, Augusta, Ga., to become night superintendent at the Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.

W. R. Tattersall has resigned as assistant general manager of the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to become general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins company, Charlotte, N. C.



Harry H. Boyd Retires.

Harry H. Boyd, who for the past 25 years has been general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, of Charlotte, tendered his resignation this week and will retire from active service. Mr. Boyd's resignation is due to poor health. He is one of the best known mill men in the South. He was a former president of the Southern Textile Association and has for years taken an active part in its work. Mr. Boyd will be succeeded by W. R. Tattersall, of Lumberton, N. C.

E. E. Gambrill Dead.

E. E. Gambrill, prominent mill executive of Bessemer City, N. C., died at a hospital in Gastonia last week after a short illness. He was 60 years of age and a native of Harve de Grace, Md.

For some years Mr. Gambrill had been general manager of the Gambrill and Melville Mills, at Bessemer City.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Nashville, Tenn.—It is reported that John Tomlin, 1626 Cedar Street, will erect a hosiery mill.

Spindale, N. C.—The Spencer Mills have completed the installation of 150 new looms for the weaving of sateen.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Woolen company, will let contract within a few days for a brick and concrete addition, 1 story, 60x125 feet.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Model Mills, which was purchased by the Powell Knitting company, of Philadelphia, will be tripled in size.

Chicamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery is planning to add a mercerizing plant with a daily capacity of 40,000 yards.

Grantville, Ga.—It is understood that enlargement of the Grantville Hosiery Mills will double the capacity of the mill, and will include the erection of a dyehouse.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Manufacturing company, has let contract to Knight & Daniel, Greenville, for the construction of ten new houses in the mill village.

Charlotte, N. C.—Practically all of the new machinery for the Nebel Knitting company, has arrived and is now being installed in the new building recently completed by J. A. Jones Construction company. The plant is located at 1812 South Boulevard.

Durham, N. C.—The new Yarrowborough Mills under construction here, will have an equipment of 100 Crompton & Knowles wide looms, individual motor drive and will produce cotton novelties. The mill is expected to be in operation in the fall. The output will be sold through Tatum, Pinkham and Greey, New York.

Contract for the erection of the building was recently let to N. Undewood, of this city. The building will be 80x145 feet.

Chester, S. C.—The employees of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, with branches at Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire, will be given a holiday from July 1 through July 4.

The plant here generally gives a week holiday, but this year only three and one-half days will be given. Operations will be resumed July 6.

The Arcade mills and industrial mills at Rock Hill will observe the same holiday as the Aragon-Baldwin.

Chester's three big textile manufacturing plants are operating on full time schedules, creating quite an optimistic atmosphere here in financial circles.

Anderson, S. C.—Gallivan Building Co., of Greenville has been awarded the contract for the construction of the 75 by 100 foot addition to the Gluck Mills. Work will begin in the near future and will be rushed to completion. The plans were drawn in the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., but the contract was let in Anderson. The amount of the contract was not made public.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Brown Textile Mills, have been incorporated with capital stock of \$1,000,000 by J. N. Brown, president, S. S. Rickett, secretary, both of 1555 Oak street. The new company proposes to erect a 20,000 spindle mill at Ratcliff.

As yet no details of the proposition are available. It is understood however, that this company is not connected with the proposition in which several North Carolina mill men investigated some weeks ago.

Yoakum, Texas.—The Yoakum Hosiery Mills will erect a plant to produce 400 dozen pairs of hosiery daily. The mill building will be 100x200 feet, cost \$20,000. The equipment will consist of 50 knitting machines, 20 loopers and dyeing machinery. Bids are wanted until October 1 for the equipment. C. Mankin, of Liberty Hill, Texas, is president.

Danville, Va.—More than \$400,000 will be disbursed in Danville on July 1 by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Inc., as a result of the action of the board of directors who authorized the payment of the usual dividends.

The payment of a semi-annual 3 per cent dividend on the preferred stock, totaling \$225,000, has been authorized and a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, totaling \$187,500, making a total disbursement of \$412,500.

Marion, N. C.—The new addition to the Cross Cotton Mills, which will house 10,000 additional spindles, is nearing completion, and the machinery is coming in.

The humidifier equipment is to be installed by the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., at an early date.

Greenville, S. C.—Some of the mills around Greenville will give their employees a vacation, according to information which could be gathered. Other mills have not fully decided the matter of vacations, and still others have not decided will probably close for a week or cided the exact date.

The American Spinning company ten days about the middle of August, although a definite date has not been selected, according to C. J. Morgan, vice-president of the company.

Mills mill will be closed the first week in August.

Poe mill has not set time for a vacation for the employees, according to F. W. Poe, president of the Officials of several mills said nothing definite has been decided on the matter of vacations.

Hot Springs, Ark.—According to Col. John R. Fordyce, local engineer, who has just returned from the East where he interviewed leading men of the textile industry, prospects are bright for the obtaining of cotton mills in the vicinity of Hot Springs, where cheap power is being made available through hydro-electrical development. Col. Fordyce conferred with Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, and was assured there that the Hot Springs data would be placed before several clients contemplating building mills in the South. They also promised to send a representative here to survey the field.

Greenville, S. C.—A meeting of the directors of the Southern Bleachery, Inc., was held at the office of the company near Taylors. The report of the officers of the company covering operations for the first five months of the year was most satisfactory. Arrangements were made by which the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock due and payable July 1st will be paid. The dividend will be handled through the State Street Trust company of Boston.

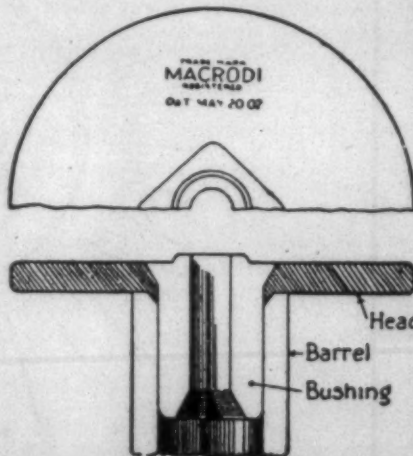
There was a full meeting of the board. The eastern directors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the operation and prospects of the Southern Bleachery. The resolution was passed commending the management. The earnings after depreciation for the first six months will be considerably more than the amount needed to take care of the preferred stock dividend for the period.

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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Dividends At Greenville

Greenville, S. C.—The list of dividends paid by mills in and around Greenville on July 1 is as follows:

Brandon, 3 per cent common on \$957,000, totaling \$28,710.

Brandon preferred, 3½ on \$500,000, totaling \$17,500.

Duncan preferred, 1½ on \$1,000,000 totaling \$17,500.

Easley mills, 3½ on \$1,250,000, totaling \$38,125.

Judson mills common, 4 per cent on \$2,250,000, totaling \$90,000.

Judson preferred, 1½ on 1,000,000 preferred totaling \$17,000.

Poe, 2½ on \$2,000,000 totaling \$30,000.

Poinsett Mill, 3 per cent on \$575,000, totaling \$17,250.

Victor-Monaghan, preferred, 1½ per cent \$1,041,000, totaling \$17,692.50.

Woodside Cotton Mills, common, pay 3½ dividend on \$1,736,760, totaling \$61,731.60.

Woodside, preferred, 3½ per cent on \$2,263,760, totaling \$79,231.60.

American Spinning Company, 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$525,000 common stock, totaling \$26,250.

Virginia Manufacturing company, 7 per cent on \$75,000 preferred stock, totaling \$2,625.

Southern Franklin Process company, 1½ per cent quarterly dividend on \$300,000 common stock, totaling \$2,250.

Mills Manufacturing company, 4 per cent on \$264,700 of common stock, totaling \$10,588.

Union Bleachery, 5 per cent on \$400,000 of common stock and 4 per cent on \$400,000 of preferred stock, totaling \$36,000.

The Nuckasee Manufacturing Co., 3½ per cent on a total of \$1,000,000, totaling \$3,500.

Southern Bleacheries, Inc., 3½ per cent on their capital stock, all of which is preferred stock, amounting to \$1,000,000, totaling \$35,000.

Dividends At Spartanburg

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Whitney Manufacturing Co., and the Arkwright Mills are to defer payment of the regular semi-annual dividends on July 1, it was announced. D. E. Converse & Co., and the Chesnee Mills are to take similar action, according to information obtained here.

The former paid 3½ per cent on January 1 last on the \$1,000,000 in common stock calling for a disbursement of \$35,000. The Chesnee Mills on January 1 paid a dividend of 5

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per cent on the \$349,900 in common stock calling for a disbursement of \$19,745. The 5 per cent semi-annual payment on the latter has been maintained for some time, while D. E. Converse & Co. have distributed 3½ per cent semi-annually since January 1, 1924. Prior to that time the company had been 4 per cent.

Shares of the Arkwright Mills and the Whitney Manufacturing Co. are closely held and there is little information to be had concerning their disbursements to stockholders in the past. As to the financial condition of these mills, as well as the Chesnee and D. E. Converse & Co., this information is conspicuous by its absence.

Mills are extremely adverse to having their statements published for the information of the investing public but it is felt that eventually they will have to give out this information if trading in Southern cotton mill stocks is to continue.

In addition to announcing the action to be taken by the four mills mentioned above, also states that the following dividends, calling for a total disbursement of \$464,250, are to be paid:

Arcadia, 5 per cent on \$200,000; common, \$10,000; 3½ per cent, on \$800,000; preferred, \$28,000.

Clifton, 4 per cent on \$2,500,000; common, \$100,000.

Pacolet, 5 per cent on \$2,000,000; common, \$100,000; 3½ per cent on \$2,000,000; preferred, \$70,000.

Spartan Mills, 4 per cent on \$2,000,000; common, \$80,000.

Beaumont, 5 per cent on \$200,000; common, \$10,000; 3 per cent on \$200,000; preferred, \$6,000.

Saxon, 3 per cent on \$900,000; Drayton, 3½ per cent on \$350,000; common, \$12,500.

Inman, 3½ per cent on \$600,000; common, \$21,000.

Inman, preferred to be paid in October.

Lightning Set Cotton on Fire and Put It Out.

A peculiar freak of lightning recently occurred at the Whitnel Mill, near Lenoir, N. C., when a bolt of lightning set on fire the loose cotton in the opening room and at the same time hit one of the sprinkler systems taps, causing it to burst and pour water on the cotton fire that it had started.

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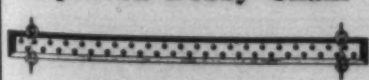
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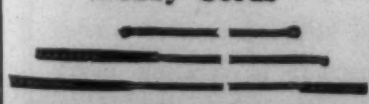
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Selecting Cotton

By James McDowell, in N. C.
Commerce and Industry.

THE three most important qualities of cotton are character, fineness, and length. In the spinning of coarse yarns the most essential quality is good character; that is a proper amount of twist, reasonable evenness of length and the elimination of immature and overripe fibres. The presence of immature and overripe fibres not only diminishes the strength of the yarn, but prevents it from bleaching, dyeing, and printing evenly. Mistakes in cotton selection will find expression in seconds of yarn and fabric as well as in excessive waste.

You must remember that if you select too fine a grade, or pay too high a premium, you will make your goods too costly for profitable sale. The margin between what is right and what is wrong is very small, and only extremely accurate judgment of test can start you right. The diameter and spirality, or twist, while of importance, even in coarse yarns, are not so essential as the other elements. In fine count yarns

we should give very careful consideration to the fineness, spirality, and maturity of the cotton as well as to length.

Spirality, or natural twist, usually increases in proportion to the fineness of the fibre. The strength of yarn, therefore, is almost directly proportional to the number of fibres that can be incorporated in a cross section. The strength of the individual fibres bears little or no relationship to the strength of the yarn, for a yarn that is broken will show only from seven to ten per cent of broken fibres. These are the fibres that have carried the load, and the remainder simply slip on each other, their interlocking spirals failing to hold. Immature and overripe fibres aid this slipping and consequently diminish the strength of the yarn. Fully ripe, mature cotton is essential for proper dyeing and printing. Many evils are blamed on the dyer or dye-maker that are really due to the carelessness or ignorance of the cotton buyer.

Test Basis.

The common method of testing cotton is by the pulling of a handful of staple until there remains in the

hand a small bunch of fibres that are well paralleled and that are of reasonable evenness. It is a good test and the proper basis for all further experiments. It is the one of those apparently simple tests that require long experience, great skill, and keen observation.

The skilled pulling and stapling of cotton is quite as much of an art as is tea-testing. The stapling or pulling can be learned by watching any experienced classer or buyer. After the correct procedure has been acquired, it is advisable that the learner should obtain as large a variety of cotton types as possible, and, after making a series of pulls from each, compare them with the pulls of experienced cotton buyers. Practice noting the little details that are characteristic of certain lengths and grades, and keep a systematic record of your pulls to measure your gradually developing skill. Although some men seem to have an inherent aptitude for such work, and will acquire the requisite skill more quickly than those lacking the natural ability, this does not excuse the mill technician from failing to familiarize himself with as many different grades and types

of cotton as possible. After years of experience in studying the fibre in this manner it is possible for most men to acquire a very nice judgment as to its quality. They know its character by the way it feels between the fingers and by the way it pulls, and they can detect the presence of an undue proportion of overripe or immature fibres. They can tell its length within the fraction of an inch. When, however, it comes to the very fine points of cotton selection, the microscope is the only guide, and micro-photograph is the only method of imparting your ideas to the mill men for whom you are selecting the cotton.

Every lot of cotton that is purchased should be studied first by careful pulling or stapling. Typical samples should then be mounted for microscopic examination, and after these slides have been photographed and enlarged, the resultant micro-photographs should be carefully examined for the purpose of detecting the presence of immature and overripe fibres, and to see that the twist extends reasonably near to the base and the tip of the fibre. Extreme fibre length is of little value unless the tip has a reason-

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able amount of spirality; in fact a long cotton with a tip deficient in spirality may produce a weaker yarn than a shorter cotton having spirality, or natural twist, evenly distributed from tip to butt.

Cotton Cretomney

(Continued from Page 18)

one complete revolution every 50 minutes. The weight of the sliver is 65 grains per yard and the production is from 850 to 1,000 pounds per week of 60 hours, according to the quality and quantity required.

The card for this class of goods should be ground once a month and stripped twice a day, although in some instances the doffer is stripped a third time. The waste taken out should not exceed 8 per cent. After leaving the card the sliver should be put through two processes of drawing, the doubling at the breaker being 6 into 1 and at the finisher 6 into 1. The weight of the sliver will be 75 grains. The speed of the front roll largely depends on the call for drawing, and the manner in which the room is balanced. As frequently happens, the drawing power is the machine to get an increase in speed so as to keep up with the slubbers or cards, and to do so the speed of the front roll is increased. The speed varies from 325 to 450 revolutions per minute, depending upon the requirements. As the drawing frame is the last machine that can really be said to even the sliver, care should be taken to see that all stop motions are in perfect working

order, and that they act quickly so as to prevent an end passing through before the power stops. Whole sets of drawing or card sliver should not be put up at the back of the frame, because it tends to make uneven yarn. If the size at the front be taken when the tops of a can are running through, it will be found to be heavier than the standard, and when the can is almost empty it will size light. If the cans are equipped with springs, it will help overcome this defect to a large extent and it will also help to stop the breaking back of the ends. The drawing is put up at the back of the slubber and made into .60 hank roving, after which it passes through two processes of fly frames and is made into 2 hank roving at the intermediate and 6 hank at the fine frame. The proper lap of the roving on the bobbin is 14 rows per inch for the two hank and 33 laps per inch for the 6 hank.

The 6 hank roving is spun into 30s warp yarn on the spinning frame, 2 into 1 on a frame having 1 1/4-inch ring diameter, 2 1/4-inch gauge of spindle and a spindle speed of 10,000 R.P.M. As soft a twist as possible is used so that the cloth will nap well. The yarn is next spooled and warped, and run through a slasher.

General Dyestuff Corp. Takes Over H. A. Metz, Inc.

In an announcement sent out under date of July 1, the H. A. Metz Co., Inc., and the General Dyestuff

Corporation, of which Herman A. Metz is president, announced that H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., is being taken over by the General Dyestuff Corporation.

The General Dyestuff Corporation was incorporated under the laws of New York, March 30 of the present year, by Herman A. Metz and associates. Its announcement says:

"The General Dyestuff Corporation has acquired the dyestuff business heretofore carried on by H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., the Consolidated Color & Chemical Co. and the Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., together with their stock of dyestuffs, and will in future act as the sole importer of the dyestuffs manufactured by the Farbwerke, vormals Meister Lucius and Bruening of Höchst a. M., Germany.

"B. A. Ludwig, formerly vice-president of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., who was recently appointed the sole importer of the products manufactured by Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co., of Frankfurt, joins this company as a vice-president and director and brings to it the agency for Cassella products."

Victor-Monaghan Folk Celebrate

Greenville, S. C.—Plans are being made for a mammoth Fourth of July celebration at Lake Reasonover in which employees of all Victor-Monaghan mills will take part.

Reasonover, the company's moun-

tain resort for its operatives has been selected as the place, and Saturday of this week, the Fourth, is the time. Folks from all five of the mills have been invited and they are expected by the hundreds.

Foot races, field events, swimming races, a water polo game, an indoor baseball tournament, boat races—these are but a few of the features for the day; and the night will see a gorgeous display of fireworks illuminating a Blue Ridge sky.

Everybody at Monaghan and the other four plants is invited, and everyone is asked to bring a basket lunch because of the physical impossibility of feeding such a multitude at such a place as Cedar mountain.

Everybody who wants to spend the night will be accommodated. By using all available housing space, the camp can accommodate, it is estimated, between 400 and 500 people. If those wishing to spend the night exceed this number, temporary camps no doubt will spring up all about the place. No trouble from this source is anticipated.

Wool Consumption in Uruguay.

The annual domestic consumption of wool in Uruguay is estimated at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 kilos (kilos equal to 2.2046 pounds), according to a recent official statement. This wool is used principally in the man-cotton hosiery and underwear imports.

For Efficient Power Transmission SLIP-NOT

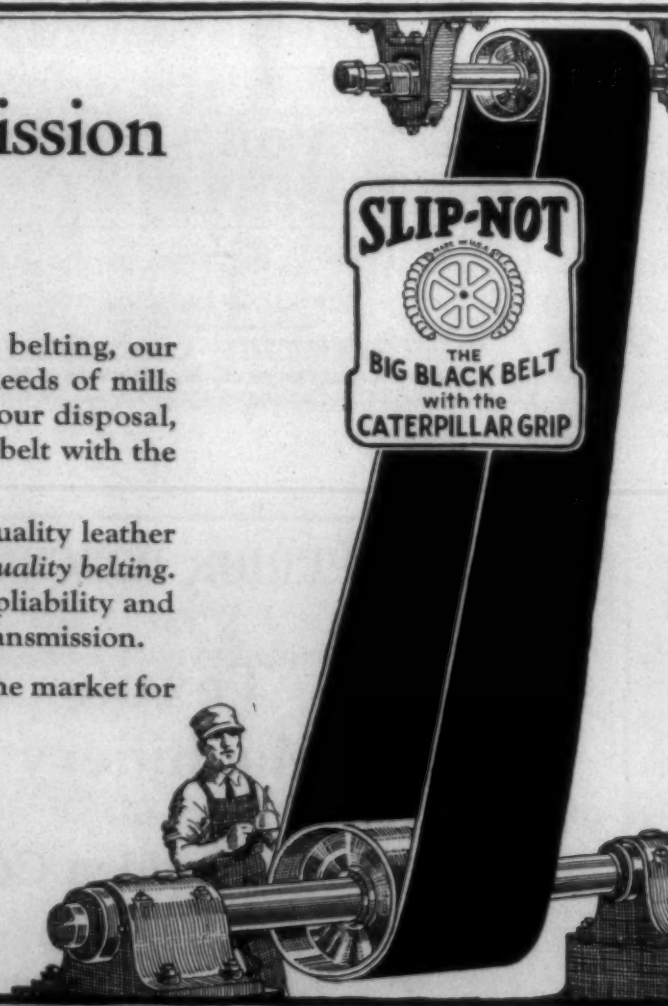
WHEN we first began to consider the making of leather belting, our primary step was to determine the power transmission needs of mills and factories. Then, with the skill of old-time belt makers at our disposal, we produced SLIP-NOT—now known as the famous big, black belt with the caterpillar grip.

SLIP-NOT'S popularity has grown rapidly—deservedly so. Quality leather plus quality workmanship and quality materials must result in quality belting. In SLIP-NOT we offer you a waterproof belt that has toughness, pliability and a perfect pulley surface. Translated, this means efficient power transmission.

We'd like to have you try SLIP-NOT the next time you are in the market for belting. You may feel certain you'll never regret having done so.


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No. 654



No. 244



No.
E-4

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 17)

Comb P removes fibres from flats. These fibres, called "top-pings," roll up on rod N. This rod is held in contact with the teeth of flats by springs.

Brush M finishes the cleaning of flats.

Doffer E removes sheet of carded cotton from cylinder.

Doffer comb removes sheet from doffer.

Sheet is drawn through trumpet G by calender rolls H. The sheet is thus formed into a round mass, called "sliver."

Condenser rolls J take sliver and deliver it to coiler head.

Coiler is a revolving plate with a hole in it, revolving in such a way as to deliver sliver in coils in the can K. The can stands on a plate near floor, which revolves in the opposite direction from coiler. Center of can does not stand directly under center centre of coiler.

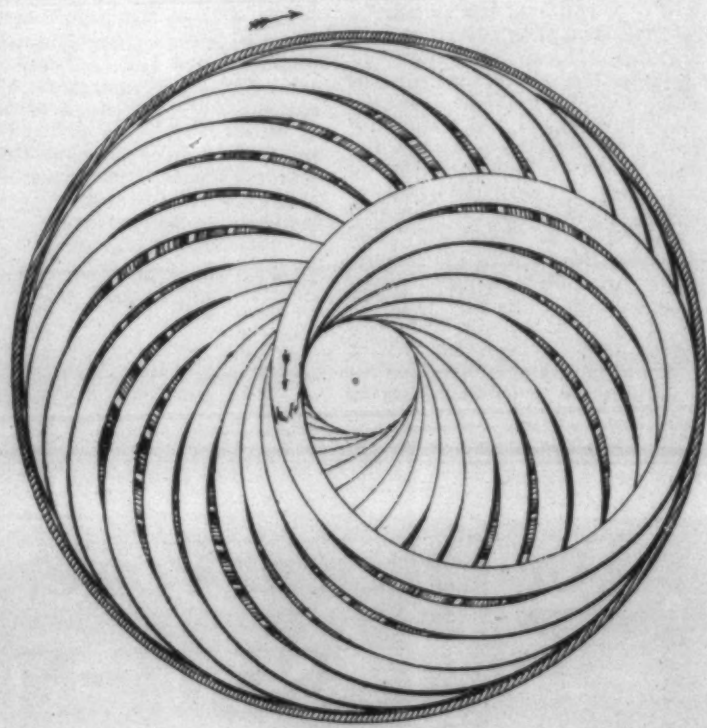


Fig. 7 (a) shows how coils are laid in can. More stock may be put in a can in this way than any other.

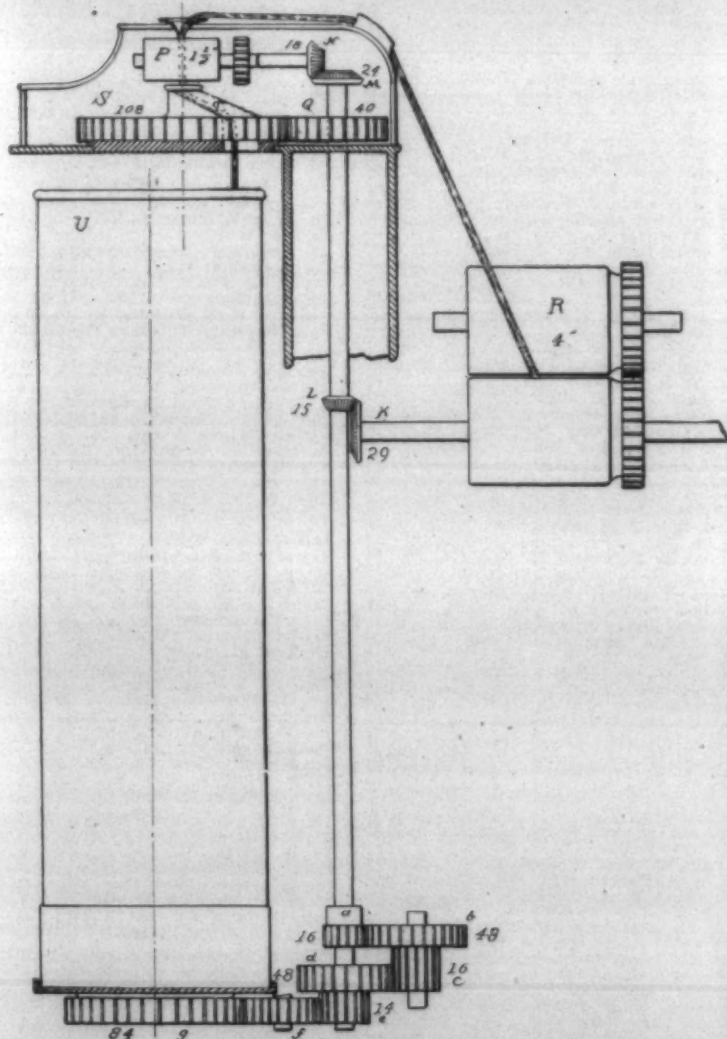
Fig. 7 (b) shows how sliver is delivered from calender rolls R on card, taken to condenser rolls P, and delivered through hole T in coiler head to can U.

By following the gearing, it will be seen that the coiler head turns 20 times in one direction while the can turns once in the other. This lays 20 series of coils in the can, as shown in Fig. 7 (a).

25. The teeth on the lick-in are made strong, somewhat like a gin saw. They whip out the motes and most other impurities. These fall through grids Y. The mote knives X are adjustable, and are set in such a manner as to intercept the motes, and not disturb the clean cotton. As the fibres pass around the cylinder, other impurities are sifted out through the grids Z, so that the sliver delivered should be reasonably free from all foreign matter.

Setting up and adjusting a card is a delicate piece of work, and should be attempted only by an expert. New cards are sent from the shop "knocked-down," that is, in pieces. The builders always send a man to erect the card in the mill, clothe, grind, and adjust it, in the place where it is to stand.

26. Card clothing is the material covering the cylinder, doffer, and flats of the card. The duties of the card clothing are to open the cotton, to straighten and parallel the fibres. The surface of the clothing is composed of fine wire teeth which have been bent in the form of a staple and inserted in some foundation material. This material should be of such composition that it will not stretch after it has been applied to the card. Loose clothing will rise in places, and as a result will produce a sliver of inferior quality, and will make the clothing itself more liable to be damaged. The foundation material generally used is a three or four-ply fabric woven from cotton and woolen yarns. Cotton and linen yarns sometimes form the basis of the clothing. The linen has great strength and allows a certain amount of stretching. The woolen yarn, however, on account of its elasticity is more



suitable for the purpose. It securely holds the tooth in place and the same time allows a certain freedom of movement. This prevents the teeth of the clothing from becoming bent or broken.

(Continued next Week)

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For Sale by Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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Cotton
Piece Goods

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FIG. 20.
Oblong Basket

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Combine utmost durability with perfect protection to contents.

Made of extra strong Lane woven canvas with the Lane Patented indestructible spring steel frame with renewable hardwood shoes and cross supporting slats.

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with face plate
removed
showing
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construction.

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The BLACKMER Principle

Four bronze buckets, set in recesses in a revolving rotor, ride lightly against the outer cylinder wall, held there by centrifugal force. As wear occurs, this same force automatically takes it up.

Let our engineers help you
solve your pumping problems

BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP CO.
Petoskey, Mich.

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For Sale

(Whole or in Part)

We have purchased the carding and spinning equipment of the Morven Cotton Mills and are offering this equipment at Bargain Prices:

- 1 36-in. Kitson Hopper Feeder.
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- 1 60-in. Kitson Willower.
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- 1 40-in. Kitson Intermediate Lapper.
- 2 40-in. Kitson Finisher Lapper.
- 18 40-in. Whitin Cards.
- 32 Deliveries, Whitin Drawing.
- 3 11x5 1/2-in. Providence Slubbers, 60 spindles.
- 5 8x4 Providence Intermediates, 96 spindles.
- 6 7x3 1/2 Providence Speeders, 120 spindles.
- 4 7x3 1/2 Br. Rail, Providence Speeders, 120 spindles.
- 32 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each.
- 3 Whitin Spinning Frames, 208 spindles each.
- 2 F. & J. Twister, 200 spindles each.
- 2 4x5 E. & B. Spoolers, 120 spindles.
- 156 26x54 1/2 Section Beams, Cast Iron Heads.
- 500 12x36-in. Roving Cans—and all supplies.

C. L. Upchurch & Sons
Athens, Ga.

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BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Adopt Standards for Fabrics.
(Continued from Page 14)

(b) The average count of filling picks per inch determined by test shall be not more than 1 pick over or under the specified count for fabrics counting not over 25 picks per inch, and not more than 1½ picks over or under for fabrics counting from 25½ to 32 picks per inch, and not more than 2 picks over or under for fabrics counting over 32 picks per inch.

Strength.

5. The average tensile strength of the warp and the average tensile strength of the filling shall be not less than the average specified tensile strength.

Industrial Progress Shown By Southern Report

Washington, June 29.—The wonderful progress made by the South in the expansion and diversification of its manufacturing activities during the past twenty years is graphically shown by figures contained in the annual report of the Southern Railway company just issued.

From 1904 to 1914 the tons of manufactured products, including all less than carload freight, handled by the Southern increased from 5,820,828 to 12,291,573 tons, or 111 per cent.

During the same period the tons of products of mines increased from 8,568,471 to 18,009,314 tons, or 110 per cent, an interesting fact being that the coal traffic doubled despite the very large development of hydro-electric power in the South.

The tonnage of products of forests increased from 3,607,174 to 7,785,836, or 116 per cent; products of agriculture from 2,450,732 to 4,232,224, or 73 per cent; and products of animals from 285,844 to 431,334 tons, or 51 per cent.

"A noteworthy feature of this exhibit," says the report, "is the evidence it affords of the South's uniform development along all lines of economic endeavor. More and more every year Southern factories draw their raw materials from Southern farms, forests and mines.

"The report also calls attention to the phenomenal development of the textile industry in the South and its extension to new fields in western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia; the marked expansion of cement manufacturing; and the healthy growth of the southern iron and steel industry.

May Cloth Imports Lower

Washington, D. C.—Imports of cotton manufacturers during May declined under figures for the same month last year, according to statistics announced by the Department of Commerce. Imports of raw wool increased, as did imports of manufactures of wool.

Exports of wool manufactures continued their decline, while exports of rayon manufactures increased above corresponding figures for May, 1924.

Total cotton manufactures im-

ported last month were valued at \$5,582,000, compared with \$6,551,000 in May, 1924. Cotton cloths fell sharply, aggregating 6,371,000 square yards, valued at \$1,629,000, compared to 12,626,000 square yards valued at \$2,739,000.

For the 11 months of the fiscal year ended with May, cotton cloth imports aggregate 149,858,000 square yards this year, compared to 187,614,000 square yards in the corresponding period last year.

Of May imports, unbleached again fell heavily, being 3,932,000 square yards, compared to 7,907,000 in May, 1924.

Bleached totaled 329,000 square yards, compared to 310,000, and colored totaled 2,109,000 square yards compared to 4,409,000. Cotton wearing apparel decreased, but gloves and hosiery increased. Raw cotton imports also declined.

Raw wool imports last month totaled 22,386,00 pounds compared to 18,916,000 in May, 1924.

Carpet wools constituted 14,665,000 pounds of the total, compared to 11,078,000. Clothing wool jumped to 1,000,000 pounds, compared to 441,000; and combing wools declined slightly, 6,718,000 pounds compared to 6,993,000.

Manufactures of wool were valued at \$3,938,000 among May imports, compared to \$3,748,000 in the same month last year. Yarn, woven fabrics and hosiery declined, while other woolen wearing apparel and carpets increased.

Domestic exports of woolen manufactures in May were valued at \$429,000, compared with \$525,000 in May, 1924. Woolen cloth and dress goods about held their own, but woolen wearing apparel decreased among the foreign shipments.

Silk manufactures valued at \$1,786,000 were exported last month, compared to \$1,198,000 in May, 1924. All classifications shared in the increase.

Exports of rayon manufactures in May were valued at \$1,009,000, compared to \$638,000, in the same month last year. Shipments of rayon hosiery more than doubled, 167,000 dozen pairs compared to 75,000 dozen pairs, while other manufactures of rayon also showed a larger total for May of this year.

World Cotton Consumption.

The total world consumption of cotton for the half year ended Jan. 31, 1925, was 11,168,000 actual bales, regardless of weight. This comprises with consumption of 10,015,000 bales in the previous half year, and 10,415,000 bales in the corresponding half year ending Jan. 31, 1924, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York from its British information service.

On January 31 the mills of the world had on hand 3,959,000 bales as against 3,574,000 on hand at the end of the previous half year and 4,088,000 on January 31, 1924.

It is estimated that on January 31, 1925, the total number of spinning spindles throughout the world was 159,904,000, an increase from 158,773,000 on July 31, 1924.

INDUSTRY'S CHIEF ASSET—36 Sizes MATERIAL HANDLING MINIMIZED

THE modern labor saving plan of storing and handling goods on platforms is spreading rapidly into all lines of business.

Many manufacturers claim a Thousand Dollar saving, the first year on a \$200 investment in platforms and Lift Truck.

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HIGHEST QUALITY GLYCERINE

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**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
BEEF TALLOW—JAPAN WAX**

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**QUALITY WARP DRESSINGS
PROPORTIONED TO SUIT THE
INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS**

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PARTICULAR TEXTILE MILL

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

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NATURE'S PARADISE with man-made comforts and conveniences to please and entertain the business man and his family.

KENILWORTH INN joined hands with nature to give discriminating people an ideal resort. All the modern conveniences and niceties of life in an atmosphere of refinement. You will be impressed with the real elegance, the freedom from restraint, and the home-like, friendly atmosphere that prevails.

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Pure sparkling water from Mt. Mitchell. Cool nights are ever present.

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EVEN A STOP-OVER WILL MAKE
YOU A REGULAR VISITOR

Write for interesting literature, concerning Kenilworth Inn and the Wonders of Western North Carolina.

KENILWORTH INN - Biltmore, N. C.



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57 YEARS

1925

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Traverse Wheel Grinder



Roller Grinder

Having specialized in this class of machinery, building nothing else whatever, the **Roy Grinders** have become standard throughout the trade.

"Insist on the Roy"



B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Established 1868
WORCESTER, MASS.

Cotton Industry—North Carolina vs. Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 12)

against North Carolina's 24,426,690 pounds. In the production of coarse yarns Georgia ranked first, North Carolina second and Massachusetts third; in the production of medium yarns Massachusetts ranked first, South Carolina second, and North Carolina third, in the production of fine yarns Massachusetts again ranked first, and North Carolina second. Even at that, Massachusetts spun over three times as much fine yarn as North Carolina. It may be that relative positions have changed somewhat since 1919, but in all probability, they have not changed to any great extent.

Differences in Woven Goods.

There is also considerable differences in the woven products of the two states. In 1921 Massachusetts exceeded North Carolina in the production of pillow tubing, voiles, lawns and muslins, gingham, sheetings, twills and satens, and tire duck, while North Carolina exceeded Massachusetts in the production of sheetings, drills, ticks, cotton flannel and table damask. Massachusetts produced four times as much print cloth as North Carolina. North Carolina produced six times as much denim as Massachusetts. South Carolina is, by far, the greatest producer of print cloths and sheetings; Massachusetts makes the most gingham; and North Carolina leads in the production of denims and cotton fannels. It is true that, in general, Massachusetts is manufacturing a higher type of product than North Carolina, with regard to both yarns and woven goods. It is right here in this matter of products that Massachusetts possesses one of her greatest advantages.

Future of the Two States.

What is the final conclusion as to the status of the two states? Namely this, that during the past twenty-five years the cotton manufacturing industry has been growing rapidly in North Carolina than in Massachusetts and that progress in North Carolina is continuing while Massachusetts actually seems to be retarding. North Carolina several years ago ousted South Carolina from second place. It is entirely possible that before many years have passed North Carolina will have usurped Massachusetts' enviable and time-honored position as the leader of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States.—George E. Newby, Jr., in N. C. Commerce & Industry.

Some Uses of Artificial Silk

(Continued from Page 13)

draperies, curtain materials, and upholsteries.

The silk-weaving industry, including broad silks and pile fabrics, consumes even more artificial silk than does the cotton industry. Like the latter, it has also advanced from the stage of production where it used the fiber merely as an illuminant, producing an ever increasing range of fabrics in which the artificial silk unmixed serves either as warp or filling.

In the broad-silk industry arti-

cial silk was first used in the manufacture of millinery all-overs for covering hat frames. Much of this hat material is still produced by weaving artificial silk in combination with cotton, horsehair, viscose, cellophane, and metal thread into fancy designs on Jacquard looms. These fabrics are marketed in 18-inch widths or in 36-inch widths middle. The millinery materials known in the trade as "all-overs" are entirely loom-made; that is, woven as distinguished from braided or lace fabrics. The term "all-overs," though generally used in the millinery trade, is to some extent misleading. In the lace industry it is used to designate wide laces in which the design extends uniformly over the entire area. In the millinery trade it is used to designate fabrics for draping over the crowns and brims of hats, regardless of method of construction, material, or design, to distinguish such covering materials from the many types of braid articles. Hat fabrics are made with the figured pattern extending over the whole surface, but there are manufactured many plain millinery all-overs.

The success of millinery all-overs encouraged experimentation in the weaving of silk dress fabrics with an admixture of artificial silk. Following developments along these lines, a new and brilliantly shimmering material, called by its originator "Baronet Satin," was introduced in 1915. The popularity of this fabric was one of the surprises of the silk trade. It created a vogue for the so-called sports satins which developed in turn a pronounced and well-sustained demand for high-grade novelty silks, particularly elaborate brocaded weaves for evening wear and summer sports apparel. For this line of goods artificial silk is especially adapted by reason of its high luster and characteristics property of taking dyes in a different color from natural silk. This feature has made possible the production of effects either unobtainable or economically impracticable in all-silk fabric. As a result artificial silk at the present time is extensively used in combination with real silk for novelty broad-silk fabrics woven in the gray and piece-dyed to produce two or three tone color offsets, formerly obtained only by weaving dyed yarns. Some of these materials are distinctly luxury goods, such as the elaborate brocaded novelty silks for evening gowns and wraps. Crepe de chine, canton crepes, satin cantons, faille crepes, and alpacas made with spun silk warps and artificial-silk filling or with combination yarns containing both artificial silk and real silk twisted together, are now featured in the broad silk market. In addition to the weaves into which artificial silk enters as warp or filling, the fiber is also employed on silk fabrics as a decoration, notably in the chenille and embroidery effects so widely popular. Aside from silk dress and upholstery fabrics, artificial silk is also an important fiber in the silk-tie industry, where it is substituted for silk tram. While a great deal has already been achieved in the production of woven fab-

ing in combination with cotton for dress materials, men's shirtings, rics with artificial silk, the new fiber offers potentialities as an adjunct to the broad-silk industry, new uses being constantly developed as finer sizes of yarn are being produced.

In the manufacture of narrow wares, particularly ribbons, artificial silk is frequently used in combination with real silk to lend weight, brilliancy, and body to the ribbon, as well as to bring out brocaded patterns and to give effective finish to picot, pearled, and corded edges.

Silk pile fabrics, mainly velvets and plushes, are manufactured to some extent of artificial silk in conjunction with natural or spun silk. Novelty velvet brocades are a new development in this industry, since the use of artificial silk, with its distinctive dyeing properties, permits of striking two-tone effects and contrasting backgrounds for the brocaded designs obtained by cross-dyeing. Artificial silk is also employed in other pile fabrics, particularly imitation fur fabrics such as astrakhan, caracul, sealskin, and broadtail, to give a silky luster.

The worsted industry employs artificial silk for the lustrous silk effects in bolivias and silver-tones, as well as checks, line stripes, and other effects in worsteds, woolens, and mohairs. Novelty materials with a wool face, such as dovetyn, made with artificial-silk warp, have also been introduced, thus indicating its possibilities for wider use. Artificial silk has also been adopted to a certain extent in the carpet and rug branch of the woolen industry for the manufacture of imitation Wilton and Smyrna rugs.

Lace Manufacture.

Improvements in the quality of artificial silk and the surmounting of difficulties connected with the manipulation of the yarn in lace machinery have enabled manufacturers to employ the fiber on an increasing scale in imitation Spanish laces as a gimp and outline thread to fill in designs produced on the ground or net foundation of Italian silk or fine cotton.

The introduction of artificial silk in the lace industry has made it possible to turn out a mass production scale heavy laces closely resembling the handmade Spanish lace of real silk, yet salable at reasonable prices. The manufacture of Spanish lace from artificial silk and real silk was developed by the lace makers of Calais, France, and later adopted by domestic lace producers; the latter were soon in a position to supply the home market with a product similar in appearance and cheaper in price though inferior in quality to the French imports.

New development in the lace industry have brought about the production on a Levers machine of a brocaded fabric of artificial silk mixed with wool suitable for a dress material because of its solid construction, warmth, resemblance to a loom-woven cloth. Success has also been attained in the use of artificial silk for the manufacture of

Nottingham lace curtains in imitation of marquisette.

Braids and Small Ware.

The braiding industry, the first textile branch to adopt artificial silk, uses this fiber as its basic raw material, finding it of special value both in lending firmness and higher luster to the braid and in decreasing the cost of production. Artificial silk enters into three types of braid, namely, flat, tubular, and openwork or lace braids. Its widest use is in the manufacture of sou-taches, tailor, and other fancy flat braids for dress trimmings. Practically the entire present-day output of these types of braid is made from artificial silk. The fiber is applied, though, to a smaller extent, in the production of flat-braided small wares, including shoe laces, tapes, and elastic webbing, and for tubular braids, such as cords, corset and shoe laces, and insulation for electrical wires. In the category of openwork or lace braids are included millinery braids, a considerable proportion of which is manufactured from artificial horsehair in conjunction with artificial silk, visca, or cellophane. A new development in lace braiding is the production in artificial silk of tatting edges and imitation torchon or Cluny and filet insertions.

In woven small wares artificial silk is used for lettering in woven labels for apparel, also alone or in combination with cotton or other fibers in the production of beltings, hat bands, narrow lingerie and baby ribbons, and tape bandings for cigars, candy boxes, and Christmas wrappings. It is used in connection with other fibers in the production of cords, tassels, and fringes for fraternal regalia, upholstery, draperies, and portieres.

Other Manufactures.

There are many other uses of artificial silk, unimportant individually but of significance in the aggregate. Among these may be mentioned embroidery flosses and other soft-spun yarns for handwork. The popularity of hand knitting and crocheting as an occupation of leisure created a demand for sweater and necktie yarns, consisting of several ends of slightly twisted singles of artificial silk doubled and twisted loosely together in the reverse direction or made of blends of worsted yarn and spun artificial silk. In the artificial-flower industry, moreover, foliage and flower petals are cut and embossed from artificial silk, "Baronet Satin," specially processed. Furthermore for the knitting of stockinettes for gas mantles artificial silk has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for cotton and ramie; its ash is reputed to have greater elasticity, and there is the additional advantage that it does not require washing before impregnation with the rare-earth elements. During the war the use of artificial silk produced by the Chardonnet or nitrocellulose process was extended in France to the production of cartridge bags for large-caliber ordnance.—From Tariff Surveys, U. S. Tariff Commission.

VOGEL

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.



Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

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For Service and Prompt Attention Write Us

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains



Southern Representative

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are in daily use in hundreds of textile mills.

WHY?

Because they are the most satisfactory fountain on the market.

Connect a PURO to your supply, then proceed to forget about it. Years later PURO will be just as satisfactory as it was the day you installed it.

Send for Catalog

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Seeing South Carolina Mills

(Continued from Page 7)

It was not especially cleaned for my benefit, for he did not know that I was in Union.

Just opposite the mill office is the Monarch School, which was built by the mill, and is a very handsome building. I was sorry that it was locked, as I wanted to see how it was arranged inside.

I went back to the center of Union on a traffic bus and at 6 o'clock left on a bus line for Spartanburg, where I registered at the Franklin Hotel.

(Continued Next Week)

New DuPont Dye

A direct orange color of bright yellowish shade, stated to be very fast to light and considerably faster to water, washing, perspiration, acids and alkali than the average direct color, is announced by the Dyestuffs Department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It is known as Pontamine Fast Orange EG. The announcement states, moreover, that it possesses fair fastness to laundry chlorine and that diazotization changes the shade very little.

When dyed on union material in a neutral bath the animal fibers are left practically unstained even at the boil. It is, therefore, used to a large extent for shading up the cotton in the one bath process for dyeing various types of union goods.

It is very soluble and level dyeing and may be recommended for use in any make of machine in ordinary use.

It may be dyed on either raw-stock, yarns, or pieces and it is extensively used with other direct dyestuffs of comparable fastness for the production of browns, tans, grays and mode and fancy shades of every description.

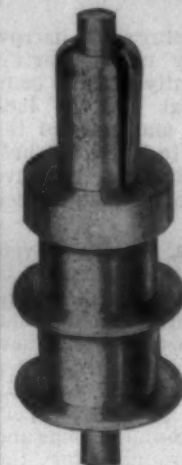
On silk, either pure or tin-weighted, it is an extremely useful color, dyeing levelly and yielding shades of very good fastness to water and washing. It may also be used on artificial silk by the usual methods.

Straits Settlements Trade.

The volume of piece-goods imports into British Malaya during 1924 was smaller than that of 1923, but it is difficult to quote comparative figures because the unit of quantity was changed from pieces to yards in 1924. Importers generally adopted the policy of conservative buying, and present stocks are about normal. Imports of cheap low-grade goods from China and Japan are steadily growing, and to a certain extent those cloths are supplanting Lancashire products. (Vice Consul George F. Dickens, Singapore, April 21.)

A Dutch firm has established a branch house in Penang to engage in the importation and local distribution of piece goods from various European centers. The prosperity existing in Malaya at the present time, a prosperity which reaches the very lowest classes, is creating a large market for many types of low-priced piece goods.

Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared



Get 8 to 10% more yarn on your bobbins by equipping your spindles with our Patented Clutch.

Don't run your spindles with worn out whorls cut in by bands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

Let us change your whorls on spindles, repoint and restraighen same, and save you money.

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BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.

Manufacturers of

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda
Solid or Flaked

Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics for Week Ending June 27, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American cotton	1,710,000	1,826,000	1,210,000
Into sight for week	20,000	77,000	23,000
Mill takings for week	136,000	122,000	142,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1	13,585,000	10,582,000	11,734,000
Exports for week	26,000	30,000	36,000
Exports since Aug. 1	7,818,000	5,388,000	4,402,000

Government Reports.

	1925	1924.	1923.
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	818,838	482,146	359,657
March	734,697	332,168	318,210
April	472,555	320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	792	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,936	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,486	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	582	4,068	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	597	4,665	480	4,559	577	5,041
May	531	5,196	414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

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Mississippi and Delta Staples
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Yazoo, Miss., Delta Extra Staples.

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CURRAN & BARRY

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New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, Inc.

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New York

Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

Cotton Goods

New York.—Further improvement was noted in the cotton goods markets during the week. Sales of print cloths, sheetings, heavy cottons and many lines of fine combed yarn goods have been large enough to keep mills on better schedules in July than had been expected.

Sales of print cloths during the week were large and covered a wider range of numbers. Prices were firmer and some buyers were trying to place business for delivery in the third quarter of the year.

Print cloths are now very firm at 9½ cents for August and very few goods are available for July at 9½ cents. Some sales of 60x48s were made at 7½ cents, but agents are now holding for ½ cent higher for any nearby lots. Narrow cloths are slightly firmer.

Sheetings sold at 6½ cents for 6.15s but some are still available at 6½ cents. Advances are now asked on 5-yard 5.50s and 4.70s, and jobbers have paid ½ cent up. On 4-yard 27-inch 48 squares the market is now firmly held at 9½ cents, ½ cent up.

There has been little change in the tire fabric situation. Competition is very keen and bids have been offered at prices which do not reflect the difficulty that mills experience in trying to purchase suitable cotton without paying an unreasonable premium.

Cotton duck was firmer during the week and mills were unwilling to continue to quite the very low prices that have been noted during the past several weeks. It is believed that as the lower prices did not stimulate trade that as much business will result if prices are more firmly held.

Broadcloth prices continued to grow firmer, with 14 cents now asked by most first hands for the 100x64s carded. Sales had been made earlier in the day at 13½ cents. It was considered remotely possible to find 100x60s at 13½ cents, though 13½ cents was generally quoted. Not only have prices stiffened but it is not easy to arrange for desired deliveries.

There was a better demand for silk and cotton and cotton and rayon mixtures, and prices were somewhat higher on these goods. There was more business in domestic voiles at slightly better prices. Pajama checks were more active and substantial sales for future delivery were reported.

The Fall River print cloth market showed increased activity and sales were larger than has been the case in many weeks. The best demand was for the low count 36-inch goods for spot and nearby delivery. There

was also a fair demand for sateens and twills of various constructions. The narrower lines have become somewhat scarce due to the heavy curtailment of the past several weeks, but production is expected to remain at a low point until September at least. The range of prices showed little change for the week. Total sales were reported at 75,000 pieces.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in its weekly review of trade:

"Wholesale dry goods business now manifests a very marked improvement over previous months of this year and a promising outlook for the future. The semi-annual clearance sale of the Chicago wholesale dry goods houses this week was one of the most successful in the past five years, bringing many more buyers to market and demonstrating the increased purchasing power of the retailers. Road and house orders are very much in excess of corresponding week of last year. A sharp demand has arisen for white dress linens. Collections are good."

Cotton goods prices were reported as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	9½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14½
Ticking, 8-ounce	23½
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11½
Kid finished cambrics	9½a10½
Standard prints	9½

Canadian Wool Production.

Wool production in Canada during the year ended March 31, 1925, is estimated at 15,117,119 pounds, of which 5,625,235 were exported. Net imports during the year amounted to 13,544,482 pounds, making 23,030,936 retained in Canada for manufacturing purposes, or 4,832,170 pounds less than during the previous year.

Cotton-Goods Imports into South Africa.

Imports of cotton piece goods into South Africa during January, 1925, were valued at 264,686 pounds, of which the United Kingdom furnished 185,876. The United States ranked second, supplying goods valued at 34,431 pounds. The United States also ranked second as a source of manufacture of wool fabrics, mattresses, cushions, rugs and saddle blankets.

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Although inquiry was somewhat better and prices firmer, there was little change in the yarn market during the week and actual business continued small. Some houses continued to offer very low prices, resulting in unsettling prices without any increase in sales. Inquiry for insulating yarns was somewhat better than it has been for some time, covering large lots of 20s, 30s and 40s two-ply yarns.

Knitting mills continued as the most active buyers of carded yarns. Day to day sales for spot and nearby delivery were reported in fair volume, but there was no interest in large future contracts. Curtailment has increased and is having a good effect on the market. Mills remain firm in their price ideas.

Combed yarns continued in a somewhat better position and sales of mercerized yarns were fairly large.

Sales of carded 20s two-ply warps, of the 100 warp lot variety, were reported being made on a 39½ cents basis. About 25,000 pounds of tinged plied 8s carpet yarns were reported sold at 34½ cents. Some of the wire trade were covering on their prompt requirements in a moderate way.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	37 a	2-ply 26s	45 a
2-ply 10s	38 a	2-ply 30s	45 a46
2-ply 16s	39 a40	2-ply 40s	57 a58
2-ply 20s	40 a	2-ply 50s	68 a
2-ply 24s	43 a		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	36 a	40s	55 a
10s to 12s	37 a37½	40s-ex	58 a
14s	37½ a	50s	67 a
16s	38 a	60s	70 a72
20s	39 a40	Tinged Carpet	
24s	43 a	3 and 4-ply 34	a
26s	44 a	White Carpet	
28s	45 a	3 and 4-ply 36	a36½
36s	54 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s 1-ply	33 a	12s, 2-ply	35 a
8s, 2, 3 and		20s, 2-ply	39 a39½
4-ply	83 a	26s, 2-ply	43 a
10s, 1-ply and		30s, 2-ply	44 a
3-ply	34 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply		3, 4 and 5-ply	
8s	36½ a	16s	39 a40
10s	37 a37½	20s	40 a
12s	38 a		

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s	37½ a	24s	43 a
12s	37½ a38	26s	44 a
14s	38½ a	30s	45 a
16s	39 a39½	40s	58 a
20s	39½ a40		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	36½ a	20s	39½ a40
10s	37½ a	24s	42½ a
12s	38 a38½	26s	43 a
14s	38½ a	30s	45 a
16s	39 a		

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	36½ a	22s	38½ a
10s	36½ a37	24s	41 a
12s	37 a	26s	41½ a
14s	37½ a	28s	42½ a
16s	37½ a	30s	43½ a
18s	38 a	30s tying in	42 a
20s	38 a	40s	56 a57

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	56 a60	2-ply 50s	85 a
2-ply 20s	58 a62	2-ply 60s	85 a62

2-ply 30s	65 a67	2-ply 70s	1 00a
2-ply 36s	70 a75	2-ply 80s	1 10a1 15
2-ply 40s	75 a80		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52½ a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53½ a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54½ a	60s	87½ a90
26s	55 a	70s	95 a
28s	57 a	80s	1 10a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	49 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	50 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-up	74 a

Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s	40 a	22s	48 a
12s	41 a	26s	50 a
14s	42 a	28s	52 a
20s	47 a	30s	54 a

Yarn Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

"The yarn market remains quiet with prices at about the same level as a week ago. Some advances are noted in scattered numbers of carded yarn. As a whole however, the price level has not changed materially. Demand is slack, and purchases small and scattered. Spot cotton quotation are about the same level. Actual spinnable cotton is increasingly hard to secure, and at a material advance over New York spots quotations.

Curtailment is increasingly in evidence, although some spinners seem still willing to accept business at the prevailing low level of prices. Apparently the American spinner is experiencing the same business conditions as are effecting the English industry. The spinners of Lancashire are now experiencing difficulty in maintaining their schedule of 35 hours per week. Fear is expressed that mills spinning American cotton will increase their working hours beyond their organized short time schedule; thereby increasing their production, and at the same lowering prices in order to dispose of their accumulations. The English yarn merchants contend that only by observing the short time schedule will spinners be able to safely tide over the present difficult situation.

The American spinner is confronted with an identical condition—prices below replacement costs, raw materials at a high level, and slack demand. The only solution is curtailment of the most drastic kind, as an accumulation of stock, in view of the unsettled market conditions, would be disorganizing.

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The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

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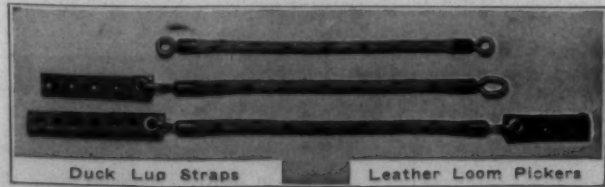
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E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn.

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